

UC-NRLF



B 4 519 406

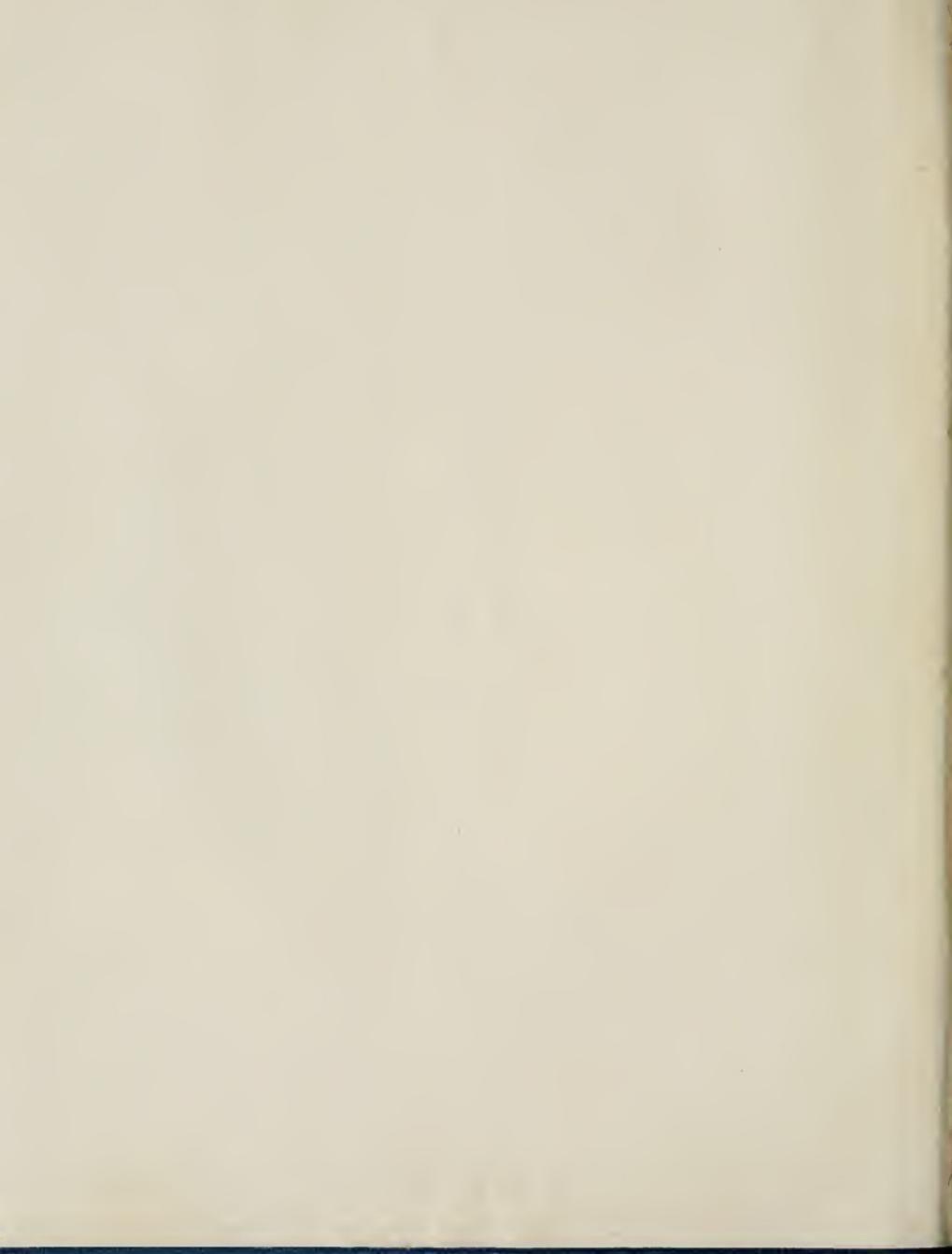






**JOHN HOWES' MS.**

**1582.**



JOHN HOWES' MS.,  
" 1582,

Being "a brief note of the order and manner of the proceedings  
in the first erection of"

THE THREE ROYAL HOSPITALS OF  
Christ, Bridewell & St. Thomas the Apostle.

Reproduced and Printed at the charges of

SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN MORGAN, Esq.,

*a Governor of Christ's Hospital;*

With Introduction and Notes by

WILLIAM LEMPRIERE,

*Senior Assistant Clerk of Christ's Hospital,*

AND

*Secretary of the Benevolent Society of Blues.*

LONDON

—  
1904

LOAN STACK

## INTRODUCTION.

---

Among the ancient Archives of Christ's Hospital are many interesting Records :—

- (i.) The Registers, containing the names of all Children admitted on the Foundation, and beginning in 1566.
- (ii.) The Court Minutes.
- (iii.) The Annual Accounts, showing the yearly receipts and payments, date back to 1552, when the Monastic Buildings of the Gray Friars were fitted for the reception of the "Blew" Boys and Girls.

But, among them all, the small volume herein reproduced is not the least interesting. Not only is it the earliest History of the Royal Hospitals, but it vividly portrays the state of the City of London consequent on the suppression,—contrary to the desire and advice of Cranmer and Gresham as representing the Church and the Citizens,—of the Spitals attached to the Monasteries.

John Howes, the writer of the MS., was a Citizen and Grocer, who had been \* "apprentice and servant" (*i.e.*, clerk or private secretary) within the Gray Friars to Richard Grafton, the first Treasurer General.

---

\* v. "Richard Grafton, Citizen and Grocer, of London," pp. 75-76, by Mr. John Abernethy Kingdon, F.R.C.S., privately printed, 1901.

A Minute of Court, 27 September, 1558, states that :  
 " There was also assigned to be the Renter for the  
 " gatheringe and collectinge aswell the rentes of the landes  
 " in the Citie as also of all the landes in the Countrie John  
 " House serunt w<sup>th</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Grafton at the speciall request of his  
 " said M<sup>r</sup> who also hath promysed to aunswer for his said  
 " serunts doings from tyme to tyme to whome theare is  
 " graunted yerely for the doinge thereof vi<sup>Li</sup> xiii<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>."

Another Minute of 24 July, 1559, orders : " That John  
 " House serunt wyth M<sup>r</sup> Grafton shall attende upon the  
 " Scruteneres of Thospitalls for the tyme being who afstre  
 " knowledge to him Geuen by willm Smothinge aforesaid  
 " [the Steward] shall enquyer and searche out for the  
 " payments of all the legacies so geuen and make thereof  
 " rehearsall to the Scruteneres or gatherers of them who  
 " shall receave the same."

A Minute of 22 August, 1559, adds : " And that John  
 " House for the collectinge or knowledge geuinge to the  
 " Scruteneres of all the said legacies shall likewyse haue of  
 " eu<sup>r</sup>ye pounde receaued ij<sup>d</sup> and none other fee or wages."

The following entry in the Register of Lands shows  
 that he remained a resident within the Hospital : " John  
 " Howe, Grocer, for a Tenement on West side of the  
 " Great Hall of ye Hospital, a yaarde and a Quille of  
 " water yerely xl<sup>s</sup>."

On 22 November, 1565, "John Howe Groc<sup>r</sup> had  
 " graunted to him this daie aswell the contynewaunce in  
 " his dwelling house as also to pay but iij<sup>Li</sup> rent from  
 " Mychellmas 1564 notw<sup>th</sup>standinge that before this he  
 " was apoynted to pay iij<sup>Li</sup> by the yeare."

Thus he became intimately acquainted with all details of the foundation and management of the House he loved so well and served so faithfully.

The MS. itself is bound in white vellum, and the ink is blacker than most of that of the present day.

The Memo. signed "Nistrode" shows that a century after the MS. was written its contents were known and valued, but it appears to have been subsequently forgotten until 1888, when it was discovered while search was being made for evidence in support of the Hospital's Case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Now, out of love for his old school, Mr. Septimus Vaughan Morgan, one of the Governors (and Brother of Mr. Alderman Walter Vaughan Morgan, the first Treasurer of Christ's Hospital under the Scheme of 1890), has caused this faesimile to be produced,—moved thereto by seeing a similar reproduction of the Archives of the Grocers' Company, of which Richard Grafton was at one time Upper Master Warden.

The reading of the Rev. E. H. Pearce's delightful

“ Annals of Christ’s Hospital” (published in 1901) will give zest to the perusal *in extenso* of John Howes’ Account.

Let us praise God for the good work of  
 Nicholas Ridley, the Preacher ;  
 Edward, the Royal Hearer and Doer ;  
 Lord Mayor Dobbs and the other wise Counsellors ;  
 “ who had one heart to do the commandment of the King ” ; and  
 Richard Grafton,  
 the patient and fearless Worker through the early days of stress and storm. For, at a critical time in the history of London, they were enabled to start three noble Institutions, which the munificence of generations of Governors have built up into the Religious, Royal and Ancient Foundations of Christ, S<sup>t</sup>. Thomas and Bridewell.

W<sup>M</sup>. LEMPRIERE.

CHRIST’S HOSPITAL,  
 LONDON, E.C.,  
*June, 1904.*

NOTE.—His son, Edmund Howes (baptised at Christ Church, Newgate Street, 19 July, 1562) “ set out with enlargements Stow’s Chronicle after his death ” as Strype relates ; and was instrumental in persuading John Dow to place on a permanent footing the Music School of Christ’s Hospital.



This gray Book was shewed to W<sup>m</sup> Lamy  
JUL - at the time of his examination taken in  
Chancery on the parts and behalfs of William  
Dibbons Esq<sup>r</sup> Dft at the suit of the Mayor  
and Councillors of the City of London —  
Governours of the St Bartholomew Hospital  
nooro. Smithfield London Comp<sup>et</sup>

N. R. T. —

1798

This paper Book was shewed to W<sup>m</sup> Parry Gent at the  
time of his examinacon taken in Chancery on the parte  
and behalfe of William Gibbon Esq<sup>r</sup> deft. at the suyte of  
the Major and Cittizens of the City of London Gover-  
nours of the S<sup>t</sup> Bartholomewes Hospitall neere Smithfield  
London, Comp<sup>lt</sup>

NISTRODE.

---

William Parry was Clerk of Christ's Hospital from 1653 to 1704 ; and William Gibbon was Treasurer from 1662 to 1679.

The suit referred to probably related to a claim for 500 marks a year payable to St. Bartholomew's Hospital by the Citizens of London under the terms of the Charter of Henry VIII.

To the righte w<sup>e</sup> full m<sup>r</sup> Norton  
M<sup>r</sup> Andelere M<sup>r</sup> Bankes treasur<sup>r</sup>  
& Gouvernor of Christes hospitaile

Englyssh w<sup>e</sup> full & Elde vpon god occasion collected  
gathered together a brefe note of the ordene maner  
of the preadynge in the fyfthe evenyngh of the hospitailes  
Cristes, Brydewell, & Thomas the apostle  
Wherem you shall note only see the forwarda  
willing myndes, & the bountifull hybrelland standes  
of a number of god men: whot only spent tyme  
tyme in studie & lernynge to addynge in sette forward  
tein famous worke: But also you shall rede  
of a number of notable platt & doynt layd  
for the dincingysing of the same: & also tyme  
myndes of the Gouvernor to pferde the state of  
these hospitailes in tyme dangerous dries of  
Ancient M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>e</sup>: when therewolde nothing allholde  
(but dwone w<sup>e</sup> from, dwone w<sup>e</sup>, seem) bethaf

TO THE RIGHTE WORSHIFFULL MR. NORTON MR.  
AWDELEYE & MR. BANCKES, TREASURER, &  
GOVERNOR<sup>S</sup> OF CHRYSTE HIS HOSPITALL, &c.

---

Righte Worshipfull, I have vpon good occasion collected  
& gathered together a brefe note of the order & manner of  
the proceedings in the fyrste ereccon of the Hospitalles of  
Chrystes, Brydewell, & S<sup>t</sup> Thomas the Apostle, wherein  
you shall not onlye see the forwarde willing myndes, &  
the bountyfull lyberall handes of a nomber of good men :  
whoe only spent theire tyme and studie (*ad. sumn.*) to  
advaunce & sette forwarde this famous worcke : But allso  
you shall reade of a nomber of notable platts and devyses  
layed for the accomplayshing of the same : As allso the  
carefull myndes of the Governo<sup>r</sup>s to preserve the state  
of these Hospitalles in those daungerous daies of Quene  
Marie : when there was nothing ells looked for (but  
downe w<sup>th</sup> them, downe w<sup>th</sup> them).

---

William Norton (Treasurer 1582 to 1593), Thomas Audley, and John Bancks (Assistant Treasurer) were all considerable Benefactors to Christ's Hospital.

To myne wortis to be glad in memorie to be  
endone to my godly selfe sumede in office / for  
to be whiche man never more his patient excepte  
excepte dyamy, the grounde of his distres.  
So bydys you right well callid to be governour,  
that never knowe when you doo well, excepte  
you understande what others have done before you/  
I haue confess god therefore to present unto  
you certeyn notes, not right to come to  
haue them pullyed or made knowne to the  
world, for they were not conuenyent / But for  
they shal be plaide god to tolde you to be  
governour of this realme / I woulde no doubt  
of great god service, a ffit place for men  
of god conscience, knowledge, & discretion: singe 26

Things worthie to be had in memorie & to be knowne  
to suche as shall succeade in office. ffor as the phisicon  
can never cure his patient excepte he fyrste examyn the  
ground of his dissease,—So lykewyse you that ar called  
to be governo<sup>rs</sup> shall never knowe when you doe well  
excepte you vnderstande what others have done before  
you. I have thoughte good therefore to present vnto  
you these brefe notes, not that I meane to have them  
publyshed or made knowne to the worlde, for that were  
not convenient. But for that yt hathe pleased god to  
calle you to be Governo<sup>rs</sup> of the poore, A worcke no  
doubte of greate good service, & a fytte place for men of  
good conscience, knowledge, & discrecon : suche as

beare a mercifull mynde, & will not make thyne  
will to lade, but glas to fayrely rare, & sole by all  
meane to contynue his lode i yore, & to p̄sonal yore  
good feliche. w<sup>t</sup> other god men before glas goden,  
yoston, & leste to the relefe & maintaynance of the  
poore, & not by extreame dehing to bring in hys tyme  
relefe & yore. w<sup>t</sup> glas done longe in hys tyme, for  
theire is not enyng given to the relefe & comforte  
of the poore: but yt fyrst yrendeth of doore  
god lyfing, & so by myre distencion, yradore &  
distreke governement, yt māde to contynue &  
amendment of the tyme at the tyme contayned  
in this booke doore only intentate of entent  
intend to go to governement, & glas to propone  
for dyvers ranses entente of yore no<sup>o</sup> eypre  
onto weom & will imparte to glas my trawiles

beare a mercyfull mynde & will not make theire will a lawe, but have a fatherly care, and seke by all meanes to contynewe love & peace, & to preserve those good things w<sup>ch</sup> other good men before have gyven gotten & lefte to the relefe & mainten<sup>nce</sup> of the poore : & not by extreame dealing to bring in question those things w<sup>ch</sup> have bene longe in quyet, for theire is nothinge gyven to the relefe & conforte of the poore : but yt fyrst proceadethe of love & good lyking, & so by wyse discrecon grave and discrete governement yt maie be contynued and augemented. And for that the things conteyned in this booke dothe only intreate of matters incident to yo<sup>r</sup> governemente I have therefore for dyvers causes made choyce of yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>rppes</sup> vnto whome I will imparte these my traveiles

---

*"By wise discretion, grave and discreet government it may be continued and augmented."*—The present reut roll of Christ's Hospital, £69,000 a year, is the best testimony to the judicious care of the Governors in the past, and had they not been obliged to sell many of their properties in London and elsewhere, under compulsory powers, the Hospital's income would be very much larger.

As tyme more parie for do<sup>r</sup> place a ralling / wryting  
right y<sup>t</sup> wondre pleaste you to accepte tis<sup>r</sup> my  
ende compellyed stilt, in his good parte, as f<sup>r</sup> my  
my god will f<sup>r</sup>nt y<sup>t</sup> unto you / And y<sup>t</sup> f<sup>r</sup>do  
ever omitted or loste conforte am tis<sup>r</sup> mor= =  
arie memorie, or not so fully bethow<sup>r</sup>e some  
tyme as t<sup>r</sup> rans<sup>r</sup> me myr<sup>r</sup> t<sup>r</sup>: y<sup>t</sup> mynde of  
what ever to t<sup>r</sup> sake of my knowledge, or t<sup>r</sup>  
imborillitie of myne unlearned head: t<sup>r</sup>on t<sup>r</sup> wante  
of any god will, y<sup>t</sup> rest y<sup>t</sup> mad<sup>r</sup> b<sup>r</sup> y<sup>t</sup> rans<sup>r</sup> b<sup>r</sup>  
re<sup>r</sup> myr<sup>r</sup> & Ecclastes I will not only amend<sup>r</sup> y<sup>t</sup>  
but also amfement<sup>r</sup> y<sup>t</sup>, of t<sup>r</sup> therefore I send<sup>r</sup>  
y<sup>t</sup> you doo accepte a take tis<sup>r</sup> in god parte,  
ostemminge well of t<sup>r</sup> y<sup>t</sup> my tradoiles beforeme<sup>r</sup>  
fynesse<sup>r</sup> n<sup>r</sup> a moste willing mynde: t<sup>r</sup>one shall  
not w<sup>r</sup>ke me many daies (les auſpicante) god willing

as things necessarie for yo<sup>r</sup> place and calling. Wyshing  
that yt woulde please you to accepte this my rude  
vnpollyshed stile in as good parte as I w<sup>th</sup> my good will  
present yt vnto you. And yf I have eyther omytted or  
lefte vnperfecte any thinge worthie memorie, or not so fully  
sett foorth some things as the cause requyret : ympute  
yt rather to the lacke of my knowledge, or the imbecillitie  
of myne vnlearned head : then the wante of any good  
will & yett yt maie be (yf cause so requyre) y<sup>t</sup> hereafter  
I will not only amende yt but allso augemente yt. Yf  
therefore I fynde that you doe accepte & take this in good  
parte, esteming well of these my traveiles begonne and  
fynyshed w<sup>th</sup> a moste willing mynde : there shall not  
passe many daies (*deo auspicante*) god willing

bnt f will sent im writinge nextime abysse. in  
governemente of tye poore in tye p[re]sent hymt, with  
f[or]wardis doyses for remedie of tye same / And so  
moste embleme shewing you not to indego agaynyst  
of meyn tyon & desir, & take my leade. writing  
Unto yo[ur] two boches in tye transitorie worldes  
A moste gloriouse lyfe in tye worlde to come & of  
conquerable iuste of eternite. to bee w[ell] god bunt  
And well. Amen.

A. Hovee

A

but I will putt in wrighting certaine abuses in ye  
 governmente of the poore in this present tyme, with  
 sundrie devyses for remedie of the same. And so moste  
 humblie desiring you not to iudge otherwyse of mee then  
 I deserve I take my leave : wishing vnto yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>rps</sup> bothe  
 in this transitorie worlde a most happie lyfe : & in the  
 worlde to come those vnspeakable ioies of eternitie, to the  
 w<sup>ch</sup> god bring us all. Amen.

J. HOWES.

*"Putt in wrighting," &c.*—The second volume was completed in 1587. It contains, *inter alia*, the author's opinions on the government of the Hospitals ; the inadequacy of their income ; suggestions for preventing the entry of "the beggars of England" into the City ; for the erection of municipal houses in lieu of tenements in alleys ; and of lodgings in "void places" out of the City, such as Whitechapel, for those stricken with the Plague ; reference to the numbers of homeless children ; and observations on the curriculum of the Schools.

A familiar & frendly discours  
Dialogue wth Bellint force & fee  
byste order / manner of exercyse  
of the estatutes Christes, Bradewell  
and St Thomas & Apostle /

Dignitie / **N**obis fecerit doce in Iung. utre tis lyke number of  
poore people as t>eare ar at tis present beryng in tis  
sturknes of tis cyste and wanering in tis fieldes  
so godlye, being ready to attempte any myghte  
oppone Iung. ligete occasion /

Dutie - Tis number at tis present is greator yett in tis  
past murye greater /

Dignitie **L**omes doce regat Apparet, in Iung monde or  
Iung Cronicle

Dutie

B.

A FFAMILIAR & FRENDELY DISCOURSE DIALOGUE  
WYSE SETTING FORTHE THE FYRSTE ORDER &  
MANER OF YE ERECCONS OF THE HOSPITALLES  
CHRISTES, BRIDEWELL AND S<sup>T</sup> THOMAS YE APOSTLE.

---

Dignitie. Was there ever in any age the lyke nomber of poore people as there ar at this present beggynge in the streates of the Cyttie and wandring in the fieldes so ydellye, being readie to attempte any myscheife vppon any lighte occasion.

Dutie. The nomber at this present is greate & yett in tymes past muche greater.

Dignitie. Howe dothe that appear in any recorde or in any Cronicle.

Dutie

þe þundre & many þable reaſons /  
Firste is þe ſeconde ſette downe the mynorable estate  
of this lande in old tyme when Julius Cæsar did ..  
Inuerte the Brytons & kept them in iubietion by  
the part of 483 yeres, or of þe ſeconde ſet forth  
the oppreſſions & troubles done by the Saxons, wiche  
did this lande in governement 487 yeres or of þe  
moſt ablie to ſette forth the terrible tyramyſ of  
the wicke Danes, wiche made Edward & þe people of  
this lande many yeres, Then ſould fflit open  
the mynorable estate of the people, when in the whole  
lande therewas nothing but paueſie & boggery /  
Butt then ſould f be over ſedious & make a greate  
volume therefore f will briefly begin þis conqueror

of wicke

tie.  
By sundrye & many probable reasons. ffyrste, yf I  
shoulde sette downe the myserable estate of this lande in  
olde tyme when Julius Cæsar had suppressed the Brytons  
& kepte them in subiection by the space of 483 yeres, or  
yf I shoulde sett foorth the oppressions & spoyles Done  
by the Saxons, whoe had this lande in governement 487  
yeres, or yf I Were able to sette foorth the terrible  
tyrannye of the cruell Danes, whoe made havocke &  
spoyle of this Lande many yeres : Then shoulde I laie  
open the myserable estate of the people when in the  
whole lande there was nothing but pennurie & beggerye.  
Butt then shoulde I be over tedious & make a greate  
volume. Therefore I will briefly begin w<sup>th</sup> ye Conqueror

of most governemente whiche shad greatt testemonges  
bofet in o<sup>r</sup> Lawes & Exstatutes /

It appereth that immediatly after the Conquest  
the people of the Lande were so oppressed by vnioum  
tyng, Taxys, & spoyles that they were not able  
to satisfy the desyre of the kynges radosynes  
Normans, whiche subdued them by force tyrrany & that all  
the wealth of the Lande was to lytle to satisfy  
their greatt desyre / wherupon followed longe & cruell  
warres, wherby the Lande was restored whiche  
a multitude of good people & yet was longe before they  
were suppressed /

Secondly, after these pessible tymes were appresed  
whiche contynued all to longe, then came the greatt  
vnyll warres betwene the two noble countis of Lancast

J. York.

of whose governemente Wee have greate testimonyes  
bothe in or Lawes & hystories.

It appeareth that ymeadiatly after the Conquest the people of the Lande were so oppressed by ransomes, ffynes, Taxes, & spoyles that they were not able to satysfie the desyer of the hungrye raveninge Normans, whoe subdued them by suche tyrranye that all the Wealthe of the lande was to lyttle to satysfie theire gredye desyre. Wherenvpon followed longe and cruell Warres, whereby the Lande was pestered Withe a multitude of ydell people & yt was longe before they coulde be suppressed.

Secondly, after these perillous tymes were appeased w<sup>ch</sup> had contynued all to longe, then came the greate cyvill Warres betwene the twoe noble houses of Lancaster

York / At whiche tyme he appareteth by his historie  
that the people gave them almes to farrious numbers ~  
& yesternay to lyde axpon stoyles / & este marke ~  
contyned manye yeres by reason of hercelfe comynge ~  
þere a number of ydell wyflement yeres. that ther  
was manye yeres before these thralawes & roys /  
people wold haue redured to conformatioun /

 Thirdly, in the latter tyme of that moste famouſ  
þiurteit yngre kynge Edward the viijth. after y-  
þe wyning of Billaigne / endyngh of þe kynge marke  
þt appareteth þat ther were grete numbers of  
þeire hunc ydell & mysteriouſ men diſported into  
þyderþ parte of Engeland; but reſely  
aboute this Cittie of London / for whiche cause  
þat moste noble yngre yader oder to þe Lordis

& Yorke. At w<sup>ch</sup> tyme yt appearethe by or histories that the people gave themselves to faccouſ warres & ydellnes & to lyve vpon spoyles. These warres contynued many yeres by reason whereof there was suche a nomber of ydell pylfering Roges that yt was many yeres before these owtlawes & Rogyshe people could be reduced to conformetie.

Thirdly, in the Latter tyme of that moſte famous & worthie prynce king Henry the eighte after y<sup>e</sup> Wynning of Bullaigne & ending of the king's warres yt appeareth that there were greate nombers of poore lame ydell & maysterles men dispersed into dyvers parts of this Realme, but chiefly aboue this Cittie of London. ffor w<sup>ch</sup> cause that moſte noble prynce gave order to the Lorde

"Greate numbers of poore," &c.—"Through some causes not now thoroughly understood, the City of London had, about the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., become the receptacle of thousands, whose idleness, want of regular employment or other means had made them fit objects for relief or correction."—Malcolm's *Londinium II.*, p. 554.

Maner) & Estezens to provide first for the wounded soldiers  
so that no abiding people might be harmed and released  
And to go better to encourage the Estezens to provide  
in this arron the King's due unto the L. maner.

Committitie of Cylleyns to be made by const of  
S<sup>t</sup> Bartholomew to be made a const to Starbourn

380-4<sup>5</sup>-2 or yearly to the relief of the same  
poore /

Dignitie

Eglo was a noble foundation off the world's king  
the latter end of his reign he famefull nob  
so longe as the world remayneth

Dutie

It was & is a Godly foundation & in greater fear

Maior & Cyttezens to provide that the wounded souldiers & disseased wandring people mighte be cured and releved. And the better to encourage the Cyttezens to proeade in this accon the king gave vnto the L. Maior Comunalltie & Cyttezens the mansion house of S<sup>t</sup> Bartholomewes to be made a house to harbour & cure the lame & disseased people & gave w<sup>thall</sup> 380<sup>xi</sup> 4<sup>s.</sup> 2<sup>d.</sup> yerely to the reliefe & conforte of the said poore.

Dignitie. This was a noble foundacon of this worthie king in the latter ende of his raigne his fame shall never die so longe as the worlde endurethe.

Dutie. It was & ys a goodly foundacon & did greate good

"*St. Bartholomewes*"—v. Rev. E. H. Pearce's "Annals of Christ's Hospital," pp. 11-13.—The Hospital of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, originally founded by Rahere about 1123, was refounded by Henry VIII. in 1544 as the House of the Poor. It was united to the Royal Hospitals of Edward VI. at a General Court holden at Christ's Hospital, 27th September, 1557.

in the Celi during the greatest parte of King  
Edwardes raigne, but in the latter yere of King Edward  
the fift begayn to be mostifont ~~of~~ <sup>to</sup> felde  
þat the strottes & lanes in London begayn to  
swame wiþ boggers, <sup>þ</sup> for not beinge com  
þo shewly establisched but at tymis and alle  
þamys the good entente & meintene of þe poeple  
ffounders, as hereafter shall apperteynge to þe  
lyke caſe, þis of feres Butt whiche was not onlye  
rank at that tyme, for at that tyme þe number  
of þe poore in þemestede of all þerte, at that tyme  
remyssed, strottes & lanes were fullid daylye  
þis a number of doates þe Largis, botrys &  
þotes þe tyme þe Bartholomewes hospitale was not

in the Cyttie During the greatest parte of king Edwards  
raigne, but in the latter yeres of king Edwarde the  
officers began to be neigligenct and chefely the bedells so  
that the streates & lanes in London began to swarme w<sup>th</sup>  
beggers & roges for nothing can be so suerly establyshed  
but that tyme maie alter & chaunge the good entente  
& meaning of the fyrste ffounders, as hereafter shall  
appeare wherein the lyke occasion is offered. Butt this  
was not only y<sup>e</sup> cause at that present, for at that tyme y<sup>e</sup>  
nomber of the poore did so encrease of all sorts, that the  
churches, streates and lanes Were fylled daylye w<sup>th</sup> a  
nomber of Loathsome Lazars botches & sores so that  
St. Bartholomewes hospitall Was not

able to recorde his tenuy parts of his estat upon  
 now to be shewed for / procedurynge the preachers in  
 thynge culpitte maden to the people to pente to ym  
 lybertyly to the relife of the poore people But especia-  
 lly to estat montys by besyng dydryng mone  
 in the sermons before the tyme comynge whiche  
 maden to bring to godes a rame for the relife of the  
 poore, to set the tyme after the ende of the sermon  
 sent for the Bysseppes & conserued in the Emperat  
 rour shynge best booke for the relife of the  
 poore After thys conseruare the tyme mone to gib  
 ther to the L. maner, and willde the Bysseppes  
 to sygnifi- to mynre to the L. maner to satylt  
 was the tyme pleasure to sat the shynge to be

able to receyve the tenth parte of those that then were to be provided for. Wherewpon the preachers in theire pulpitts moved the people to provide & to gyve lyberally to the relefe of those poore people. But espeaciallye that worthie Bysshoppes Rydley whoe in a sermone before the kings ma<sup>tie</sup> did so zealously move the king to have a care for the relefe of the poore that the king after the ende of the sermone sent for the Bysshoppes & conferred w<sup>th</sup> him What course mighte best be taken for the relefe of the poore. After w<sup>ch</sup> conference the king Wrotte his lres to the L. Maior, and willed the Bysshoppes to signefie so muche to the L. Maior that yt was the kings pleasure that he shoulde be the

"*The L. Maior*"—r. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 16.—Sir Richard Dobbs, Lord Mayor, 1551-2. His Portrait hangs in the Court Room of Christ's Hospital, London, and is reproduced, from a photograph by Mr. Charles E. Browne, B.Sc., in "Annals of Christ's Hospital." At his funeral in May, 1556, all the Governors attended "with ther gren stayfies in ther handes." (Machyn's Diary, pp. 105-6). r. Ridley's farewell letter to the Citizens of London in Trollope's "History of Christ's Hospital," p. 46; and "Bridewell Royal Hospital," by Colonel A. J. Copeland, F.S.A., p. 25.

bryngynge of the fawne hys, to the ende wylt he l.  
mawer / Coulde be the more carefull to attomy by the  
res kynge requeste /

Dignitic M<sup>r</sup> d<sup>r</sup> god fforf<sup>s</sup> followed of the knyng hys

Dutie C<sup>e</sup>re of variouys hys of re<sup>c</sup>king and god motyng of  
the By<sup>r</sup>oy<sup>r</sup>e took verry god effecte /

Dignitic I wryte you lett me & d<sup>r</sup> god fforf<sup>s</sup> followed /

Dutie I<sup>r</sup> salbo doer fadious sent to you, the distroufe is  
longe a the mawter intrincke /

Dignitic My desyryng to godes the distroufe & tyfone  
I wryte

brynger of the said Ires to the ende that the L. Maior shoulde be the more carefull to accomplyshe the kings requeste.

Dignitie. What good successe followed of the kings Ires.

Dutie. These gracious Ires of the king and good motion of the Bysshoppes tooke very good effecte.

Dignitie. I praeie you lett me heare what followed.

Dutie. I shalbe over tedious vnto you, the discourse is longe & the matter intricate.

Dignitie. My desyer is to heare the whole discourse & therefore

*"King's letters."*— Endeavours have been made to trace the original letter, but in vain. At that time such documents were regarded as private, and not official, so were retained by the Lord Mayor.

I pray you lede my parte contoured.

Duncie Sir will answerlye to your request by fforre fforre as  
my knowledge & memorie will greate me.

Digmitie Admiretor

After the L. maynirys god buttereyen god wchc confe-  
dered of the tyme bido ther compete to dene vndes  
myent to calle come or thowt of the myselfitteng  
to appoynt certaine Aldermen to make a conferne-  
meyt ther myght more best to be done. And to  
sette downe in swynging some platfforme and wch  
falle greate numbers of ydell foyles wch  
beggars myght to be removid oute of the stadtis &  
dene.

I pracie you leave no parte vntouched.

Dutie. I will accomlyshe yo<sup>r</sup> request so farre foorth as my knowledge & memorie will permitt mee.

Dignitie. Proceade.

Dutie. After the L. Maior & his bretheren had well consydered of the kings lres they thoughte yt very convenient to calle tenne or twelve of the wysest cittezens & to appoynte certaine Aldermen to mete & conferre w<sup>th</sup> them what were best to be done. And to sette downe in wrighting some plattforme w<sup>ch</sup> waie these greate nombers of ydell rogishe wandring beggers mighte be removed oute of the streates &

very sorte placed in sundrie constes & cōuntes wher  
laid vs þis a tyme lastynge dayes of þisþe  
to be made profitable members in the same wchþe

Dignitie I hys very moche of þis beginning ferme you þou on

Dutie ¶ This montayn by þisþe m<sup>r</sup>þe þorþt Mayþeþre  
was the fyndeþe boyeler of þisþe god beginning did  
not reþe, but effectually followed þe L. Walþer  
þat euen was þe firende þat þeþe w<sup>r</sup>þe  
was a younge earnest man in setting forward of  
þisþe wchþe. So þat after dyvers meetinges of  
þe þisþe þorþt w<sup>r</sup>þe Cylþon þey  
þeyþe 2 boþt men in þeyr þas sette þonne in þisþe  
þorþt & m<sup>r</sup>þe wchþe þas w<sup>r</sup>þe poore.



every sorte placed in sundrie houses the younge the aged  
 the sore & the lustie roge & every of these to be made  
 proffitable members in the comon wealthe.

Dignitie. I lyke very well of yo<sup>r</sup> begining. I praie you goe on.

Dutie. This worthie Bysshopp Mr. Docto<sup>r</sup> Rydley whoe was  
 the fyrste begetter of those good beginings did not cease,  
 but effectually followed the L. Maior that then was  
 Sr. Richarde Dabbes whoe was a verye earnest man in  
 setting forwards of this worcke. So that after dyvers  
 meetings of the Byshoppe & other wyse Cyttezens they  
 devysed a booke wherein they had sette downe in what  
 sorte & manner they woulde have these poore

Dined for /

Dignitie Can you sett downe breflye to nightes affaire  
that book was /

Dutie I will doe my good will /  
I fynde eyn dynys to take out of the shalles  
all the faterles children & other poore men & wemen  
that were not able to kepe hem & to bring hem  
to the late dysposed constellacion Greie ffryars  
me eyn dynys to be an hospital for them to haue  
they shoulde haue meate drinke, clothe, lodgynge  
& lounynge & officers to attende upon hym /  
Also dynys to haue them to be dynys

made

provided for.

Dignitie. Can you sette downe brefelye to what effecte that booke  
was.

Dutie. I will Doe my good will. ffyrste they devysed to take  
oute of the streates all the fatherles children & other poore  
mens children that were not able to kepe them & to bringe  
them to the late dissolved house of the Greie ffryers w<sup>ch</sup>  
they devysed to be an hospitall for them where they  
shoulde have meate drincke & cloths, lodging and learning  
and officers to attende vpon them. They alsono devysed  
that there shoule be provyson

"Late dissolved house," &c.—This had been occupied by the Grey Friars from 1224 to 1538, when it was surrendered to the King (v. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 3), who granted it to the Corporation in 1546, for the relief of the Poor, subject to various tenancies of private Houses within the Precincts.

made to kepe the same from the wolt & laynes a platt  
to glase purerlyd Englynde comynge & come to glase  
kepte the reidron in a fresshe wate in the tym oþer  
þirtene þerwast ther fawnd leste theronge ther  
corrupte nature oþer reidron wæc hemis-  
talon from ther domys ill consecreacion infester  
þmotor being warkeþ or in one conþerþputte  
þer sole Cystic in þunger oþer infester/

Dignitie      ¶ Er þis dayþ iþ lykþ very well for yþ rarysteþ and  
þt botþe vertue & vollurit

Dutie      ¶ En þee Gouvernoð adayþe hat þe furlingreþ  
& þinge þis for wante oþer yþreþ crenet not able to

salve

made to kepe the sicke from the whole and layed a platte  
 to have purchased Fynsburye Courte & there to have  
 kepte the children in a freshe aire in the tyme of sicknes  
 because they feared leaste through the corrupte nature of  
 the children whoe being taken from the dounghill mighte  
 one infecte another being packte up in one house & so  
 putte the hole Cyttie in Daunger of infection.

Dignitie. This devyse I lyke very well for yt caryethe w<sup>th</sup> yt bothe  
 vertue & pollecie.

Dutie. Then the Governo<sup>rs</sup> devysed that the sucking children  
 & suche as for wante of yeres were not able to

*"Finsbury Court."*—Probably part of the Manor of Finsbury adjacent to the London Wall, belonging to the Prebend of Hollywell and Finsbury, and leased to the Corporation of London.

leuante & shoulde be kepte in the Countreye of Lancashire  
at the Easter bruyntyme come

Dignitie I syke very wylle of thyng doysse I prouide you provide

Dutie Thys was also dyng to be taken oute of the  
streites all the lame & dyspeple syng as  
I haue not any place to sethento And they shoulde  
all be conveyed to the Hospital of St Thomas  
in Cheyne walke where ther shoulde abyde made  
drinke & lodgyngh Thirurgians & other offyces to  
attende upon them

Dignitie Ther are these portes very well provided for  
in wonderes

Dutie

E

learne shoulde be kepte in the Countreye & allwaies at  
Easter broughte home.

Dignitie. I lyke very well of theire devyse. I priae you proceade.

Dutie. There was allso devysed to be taken oute of the streates  
all the lame and aged people suche as had not any place  
to goe vnto. And they shoulde all be convayed to the  
Hospitall of St. Thomas in Sowthwarke where they  
shoulde have meate, drincke, and lodging, Chirurgians  
and other officers to attende vpon them.

Dignitie. Here ar twoe sortes very well provyded for in wordes.

Dutie. Truly they ar yet but in wordes

*St. Thomas' Hospital* was originally founded within the Priory of St. Mary Overie Southwark, between 1172 and 1207, for converts and poor children, and was dedicated to St. Thomas à Beckett.

By Letters Patent of Edward VI., dated 12th August, 1551, the site of the Hospital, the Church and part of the Endowment (£154 17s. 1d. per annum) were granted to the Corporation of London for a place and home for poor people; and by further Letters Patent, dated 13th August, 1551, the residue of the Endowments (£160 per annum) was granted as a purchase for £2,161 2s. 6d.

The site was sold in 1862 for railway extension, and the patients were housed in the old Surrey Gardens Buildings until the opening of the present handsome structure at Stangate in 1871.

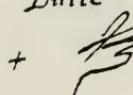
Dutie Truly, say, we yet but in wordes but know yon  
full colour of dedes /

Dignitie I longe to heare the whole forme of this daye

Dutie I will preache nof the rest / Then sayd daye  
that all theydell ghe sticke foyles the more  
men the woemen sondes all betwix them  
condayned into forme conse where they sondes  
litteling men Marie ghe compellde to labours

Dignitie You delige me greatly I desir to heare the rest

Dutie Then sayd daye so right all the lecion people sondes

+  be remembred

but anon you shall heare of deeds.

Dignitic.

I longe to heare the whole some of this devyse.

Dutie.

I will proceade w<sup>th</sup> the rest. Then they did devyse that all the ydell & lustie roges as well men as woemen shoulde all be taken vp & be convayed into some house where they shoulde have all things necessarie & be compellde to labour.

Dignitie.

You delighte me greatly. I desire to heare y<sup>e</sup> rest.

Dutie.

Then they devysed that all the lazer people shoulde

*The Lazars* (the loathsome Lazars, botches and sores, p. 6) were a constant annoyance to the Citizens by their "clapping of dishes and ringing of bells" (Stow, 1633, Ed. p. 344), and were an ever-present source of infection.

The following extract from the Christ's Hospital General Account for April, 1553, shows the arrangement made for dealing with them :—

" Payd to the vj Lazarhowses adioynige to the Citi for the herbouringe of the poore whiche haue bene sente them from this howse and from St Thomas Hospitall accordinge to suche order as was taken w<sup>th</sup> the kepers of the said howses, whiche was for eurye poore person that shoulde be sente vnto them by the Gournoours of this howse they shoulde be allowed vi<sup>ij</sup> viii<sup>ij</sup> a Monethe and payd monthly and eury of the kepers of the sayd howses to thintente they shoulde both charitably and well entreate shuche poore as shoule be committed vnto them, and also diligently look vnto them that none of their said poore shoulde come w<sup>th</sup>in the Citi to begg neyther w<sup>th</sup>in iij myle therof except only at the Dores of their said howses, eury of them ys allowed yereley xx<sup>ij</sup> to be payd Quarterly. And this order was taken the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> day of Septembre 1552. Sythen whiche tyme to this daye is vij monethes and to the said howses haue I payd as maye appeare by the particuler thereof only for the poore xxxij<sup>l</sup> xiii<sup>ij</sup> ij<sup>d</sup> and for their haulf yeares ffee iij<sup>L</sup>. And by the consent of the howse when the ordre was taken eury of them had v<sup>s</sup> whiche in the whole was xxx<sup>ij</sup>. xxxvij<sup>l</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>."

6

be removed oute of the shutes & Eade montgyl penteys  
quide seem to the ende w<sup>t</sup>at eare sonde not knowe  
the hyspe subiecte referting to the Cyttie

Dignitie I syte therfore w<sup>t</sup>at myn mōre

Dutie They also deuyd yett more, w<sup>t</sup>at all the dñeys  
poore Cyttayens shoule be made kyndone & w<sup>t</sup>at  
deuyd seeme sonde glas. whatyselv penteys,  
according to his mōres fittie.

Dignitie I syte mōre of w<sup>t</sup>at deuyd & penteys of a charitable  
emundo

Dutie W<sup>t</sup>omo. you mōre see w<sup>t</sup>at the Cyttayens deuyd  
to rōste

be removed out of the streates & have monthly pencons  
payde them to the ende that they shoulde not anoye the  
kings subiects resorting to the Cyttie.

Dignitie. I lyke these devyses passing well.

Dutie. They allso devysed yett more, that all the decayed  
poore Cyttezens shoulde be made knowne & that every of  
them shoulde have wekelye a pencion according to his  
necessitie.

Dignitie. I lyke well of that devyse yt proceaded of a charitable  
mynde.

Dutie. Nowe you maie see that the Cyttezens devysed

to release the Cossit & cleare of all sorte of beggars  
from tyme to tyme / And because they shoulde not  
increas bevy deuyed to augmente the number of  
peyne bondes, to keepe the shoulde ralys  
attendys whyte in the streets & at the gates  
of the Cossit that no Country beggars shoulde  
come in to lynes or putt the Cossit to any  
fawter or fardre

Dignitic A very good pollard for my son to set against  
the bane noteing

Dutie These rules will deuyed to set all manner  
of women w<sup>t</sup> shoulde be bounde made sole

shoulde

to clese the Cyttie cleane of all sorts of beggers from tyme to tyme. And because they shoulde not encrease they devysed to augemente the nomber of theire beadles, to the ende they shoulde dailye attende & wayte in the streates & at the gates of the Cyttie that no Countrey beggers shoulde come yn to anoye or putt the Cyttie to any farther charge.

Dignitie. A very good pollecic for w<sup>th</sup>out that the rest had bene nothing.

Dutie. There was allso devysed that all lame men & woemen w<sup>ch</sup> shoulde be cured & made hole

"*Beadles.*"—By the terms of Henry VIII.'s Charter the Corporation were to "find eight persons to be Bedells to bring to the . . . House of the Poor such poor, "sick, aged, and impotent people as shall be found going abroad in the City of "London and the suburbs of the same, not having wherewith to be sustained. "And to repulse and avoid such valiant and sturdy vagabonds and beggars they "shall find daily within the said City and the suburbs of the same." Their wages were fixed at £3 6s. 8d. a year.

Conte be broughte to the Count of Labour as witness  
 thereto w<sup>t</sup> Conte be imprest by his bookes  
 by proclamatione testes Conte all be broughte to  
 count of Labour & there shal be made  
 be better provided for

Dignitie The doynt of the next sumptuous place here is to  
 yferte plattforme of a common people & god will  
 blesse yfate Cittie or Comtrie wherein these  
 god men be in yfate in agermon / you have by your  
 doynt & tenuis yfate in god doynt / but weat  
 sumess to take all these doynts yfate & desir to  
 endone /

Dutie The plattforme tenuis dianone man doynted in  
margint  
F.

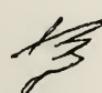
shoulde be broughte to the house of Labour as allso all the theves w<sup>th</sup> shoulde be acquytted eyther by theire booke or by proclamacon that they shoulde all be broughte to ye house of labour & there kept vntyll they mighte be better provided for.

Dignitie. This devyse of all the rest surpassethe here is a perfecte plattforme of a comon wealthe & god will blesse that Cittie or Countrie wherein these good accouns ar putte in execucion. You saie this was devysed & truely yt was a good devyse, but what successe tooke all these devyses : that I desier to knowe.

Dutie. The plattforme thus drawne was delyvered in

 purifing to the L. Mayor & counte of Aldermen  
where he was generallye well liked, in his bookes  
and doctored a poteray in purifing to sayle &  
afferte sayle to the same trade by purfeling  
putt in exhortacion / moste in oblygacion /

Dignitie  This was a god motion expread of a god yalle  
of god bone grante certeitie sayle so god a wonde  
brought to so god afferte pente so god bone  
brought /

Dutie  So stured up a grete number of god pente  
followers sayle unto god medow leste sayle L. Mayor  
& counte of Aldermen till they had order to preade  
& pente yoon com to do all sayle wod medowfull  
in sayle annys /

Dignitie

wrighting to the L. Maior & courte of Aldermen where yt  
 was generallie well lyked. W<sup>th</sup> this booke they delyvered  
 a peticon in wrighting to this effecte that this theire  
 travaile myghte be putt in execucon & not die in oblyvion.

Dignitie.

This was a good motion & proceade of a good zeale yt  
 had bene greate pyttie that so good a worcke broughte to  
 so good effecte shoulde so have bene buryed.

Dutie.

God stirred vp a greate nomber w<sup>ch</sup> did prosecute &  
 followe the sute whoe never lefte the L. Maior & Courte  
 of Aldermen tyll they had order to proceade & power  
 gyven them to doe all that was nedefull in that accon.

*"Generally well liked."*—“The Lord wrought with thee, and gave thee the  
 “consent of the brethren,” i.e., the Aldermen.—Ridley’s farewell to the Citizens.

Dignitie I byt very well of his seruice yreade & prid yon

Dutie Cest ysat yea forste payson reg platters of  
*ff* his maner contynge of Aloumen & other yrade  
 Cestysond his payson cor the full number of ~~xxx~~<sup>xxvii</sup>.  
 Hysdys yest officers to attende upon hem to warr.  
 synglye tyme w<sup>e</sup>, remonly, sayd every day  
 contylle sayd stans broughte reg warrs contynge  
 xvpones

Dignitie West w<sup>e</sup> sayd to hem sayd ~~xxx~~<sup>xxvii</sup> ysons  
*ff* take in hande.

Dutie Cest ~~xxx~~<sup>xxvii</sup> ysons sayd to thys prepe to doon  
*ff* Aloumen & to the warrednes of every Compagnye to

Dignitie. I lyke very well of this decree. Proceade I prae  
you.

Dutie. These that had fyrste drawen this platte chose as  
many vnto them of Aldermen & other grave Cyttezens  
as made up the full nomber of xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons & chose  
officers to attende vpon them to warne theire meetings  
w<sup>ch</sup> comonly they did every daie vntill they had  
broughte this worcke vnto perfecte rypenes.

Dignitie. What was the nexte thing these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons tooke  
in hande.

Dutie. These xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons devysed to sende precepts to every  
Alderman & to the Wardeines of every Companye to

"*Thirty persons.*"—"Of the Governors. Those to whom the whole charge  
"and government shall be committed, as well of this House of Occupations, as  
"also of the other Hospitals, are 30 in number, whereof 6 are Aldermen,—and 2 of  
"the same 6 shall always be elected of those that have been Mayors of the City,—  
"and 24 Citizens of London who shall be named and elected of the whole City."—  
Bridewell Petition.

the afferte tyme ther wylde beare offyceis seconde  
make diligent bannes wchyn dorey of regne  
and dede y compaynes wchylt cumber of yowefor=  
lesse regydren wchylt cumber of aged lame impotent  
yfoun and wchylt cumber of dede foyles as well  
woemen as men as also wchylt cumber of dede  
couyldeis were in doorey compaynie vandeysyn  
the Cyttie of London a lytelis of tyme sameday  
after tese bannes so made therall agreed to sett  
downe in writinge theire whole numbers in a  
booke /

Dignitie Ther was a very god rymber indudent to tye  
matter /

Princie Ther bannes beinge diligently made by yowefor=

 cyttie

this effecte that they w<sup>th</sup> theire officers shoulde make dilligent searche w<sup>th</sup>in every of theire Wardes & companyes what nomber of poore fatherlesse children, what nomber of aged, lame & impotent persons and what nomber of ydell roges as well woemen as men As allso what nomber of decayed housholders were in everye Companie & Warde w<sup>th</sup>in the Cyttie of London & lybties of the same. And after this searche so made they all agreed to sette downe in wrighting theire whole numbers in a booke.

Dignitie.

This was a very good course & incydent to the matter.

Dutie.

This searche being dilligently made throughoute ye

Cyttie tyme & termes of deyn vnde & tyme  
of deyn Companye broughte in regne reportes severallie  
of every of the sortes of the poore

Dignitie It is most to be doubted but the number wch grete

Dutie The number wch grete iudice is p[er] salt apprehe  
n[on]z:

of ffleghellos reglens	300
of Goreys synte yfsons	200
of poorem doverbundens	350
of leir reglens	
of dedys yfsons	400
of dorayd eschellos	650
of ydell vagabondes	200

The nexte number whiche is apprehe  
to be of all sortes wch require present relief

Cyttie the Aldermen of every Warde & the Wardeines of every Companye broughte in theire reportes severallye of every of the sortes of the poore.

Dignitie.

It is not to be doubted but the nomber was greate.

Dutie. The nomber was greate indeede as shall appeare, viz. :—

Of ffatherles children	-	-	-	-	-	300
Of Sore & sicke ps ons	-	-	-	-	-	200
Of poore men overburdened w <sup>th</sup> theire children						350
Of aged persons	-	-	-	-	-	400
Of decayed householders	-	-	-	-	-	650
Of ydell vagabondes	-	-	-	-	-	200
<hr/>						

The whole nomber ys as yt appeareth to be of

all sortes w<sup>ch</sup> requyred present relefe - - - 2160 (sic)

Dignitie Hove was yt possible that eis iiii. Comte  
be so diversifid wth poore people /

Dutie For wante of exhortacion of god lades & by mark-  
lisente ydernemente as it shall hereafter appear  
in the discours of tis present forme

Dignitie M dñe I praye you send me godne ys yt possibill  
to rayse sufficent matter to redde tis present  
messagis of all eche sortes of peple /

Dutie I will sende you mesme somet of money wh  
rayed by mesme meanes as yt please yo to  
attend tis goeing /

Dignitie M dñe my Sarte & I thank you to

Dignitie. Howe was yt possible that this Cittie shoulde be so  
overchardged w<sup>th</sup> poore people.

Dutie. Ffor wante of execucon of good lawes & by neckligente  
governemente as It shall hereafter appeare in the discourse  
of this present tyme

Dignitie. Nowe I priae you shewe me howe ys yt possible to  
rayse sufficient matter to releve the present necessitie of  
all those sortes of poore.

Dutie. I will shewe you what somes of money was raysed &  
by what meanes yf yt please yo<sup>u</sup> to attende the hearing.

Dignitie. W<sup>th</sup> all my harte & I thancke you to

Duntie *E*ccl<sup>e</sup> vpp<sup>e</sup> pson<sup>s</sup> did remonably mete every dñe in  
*the inner chamber in the Guildhall* before hym  
 fforst to spylle god to bemynd hym to þem þeos  
 agreed to preesse appon every off them þeos 2  
 Overall summe of money according to his talling &  
 abilitie þome 120.<sup>l</sup> þome 10<sup>l</sup> þome more summe less  
 There was also granted from the þene of þose  
 no<sup>t</sup> more as þen 50<sup>l</sup> which was 200<sup>l</sup> þey  
 whole summe at þis tyme taken up in þess  
 mōd 748<sup>l</sup> or þore aboue /

Dignitie *I* hys tis god bemynd well /

Duntie *T*hat w<sup>t</sup> followed þat 2<sup>nd</sup> day god þess<sup>e</sup>,  
*þer after* þis eccl<sup>e</sup> vpp<sup>e</sup> pson<sup>s</sup> deyded bym  
 þeos into two partes agreing to deyde þe  
 rittie

Dutie. These xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons did comonly mete every daie in the inner chamber in the Gvildhall where they fyrste thoughte good to begynne w<sup>th</sup> themselves & agreed to presse vpon every of them selves a severall some of money according to his calling & abillitie, some 20*£*i, some 10*£*i, some more, some lesse.

There was also graunted them the fynes of twoe w<sup>ch</sup> were chosen Shiriffs w<sup>ch</sup> was 200*£*i so y<sup>t</sup> the whole some at that tyme taken vp in presse was 748*£*i or there abouts.

Dignitie. I lyke this good begining well.

Dutie. That w<sup>ch</sup> followed had also very good successe. Ffor after this these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons devyded them selves into twoe partes agreeing to devyde the

*"Sheriffs' Fines."*—By Order of Court of Common Council, 6th September, 1552, of £300 received as Fines for refusing to take the office of Sheriff from John Crymes, Clothworker, Thomas Clayton, Baker, and John Brown, Mercer, £200 was assigned to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and £100 to Christ's Hospital.

mittie betwene them & to calle all the preachers  
mynisters, & unto them dede a Cardinall & Bishopps  
or fower of the better sorte of doore parolle  
before them, to the ende to prouide hym self  
theron shalbe drawne on the rest of hisse parolle-  
mers to a franche handesomenesse notably remayn-  
ing to self effecte by a delyvered herald  
A very fyne mittie & learned oration being  
printed theron by ynglysshe to doory preachers and  
mynisters the better to instructe & prouide the  
people in doory parolle to gyve hybernalysse

Dignitie I am Gladysse bledde selfe the handesomenesse  
London only rounche wch to a romyntone some barreles  
þre or a monbor.

Dntic.

1522.

Cittie betwene them & to calle all the preachers mynisters,  
churchedwardaines & sydemen & w<sup>th</sup> three or foure of the  
better sorte of every paryshe before them to the ende to  
perswade them that they shoulde drawe on the rest of theire  
paryshoners to a francke benevolence & wekely pencion.  
And to that effecte they delyvered therew<sup>th</sup> a very fyne  
wittie & learned oracon being printed w<sup>ch</sup> they gave to  
every preacher and mynister the better to instructe &  
perswade the people in every paryshe to gyve lyberallye.

Dignitie.

I can hardlye beleve that the benevolence of London  
only could ryse to a compotent some to releve suche a  
nomber.

Dutie

They deuyt also to sat tynt seconde he boþys playd  
 to doyn Ingolde tene was delþored one to tyndre  
 & ther myghte yateyn of hysne feste feire  
 bensolene to sat god wonke / Dene were  
 also boþys delþored to tye wardenes of every  
 compaie to tye same offerte whiche tye endis a  
 number broughte in yuate sumis of monoy for  
 men godes frantly tye wonke was so generally  
 well lefed tye pweareys alþat þeawles trouþe  
 did contynually pswade tye people to gyve ther  
 alþy to sat monoy rame in abundance /

Dignitie

It is a joyfull tyme to se ays sat tye people  
 were þe awarde to tye regne emperore to þe  
 god a wonke /

Dutie

It.

Dutie.

They devysed allso that there shoulde be boxes provyded & to every Inholder there was delyvered one to the ende y<sup>t</sup> they mighte gather of theire ghests theire benevolence to that good wroke. There were allso boxes delyvered to the Wardeines of everye Companie to the same effecte w<sup>ch</sup> in the ende a nomber broughte in greate somes of money, for men gave franchly the worke was so generally well lyked : the preachers allso at Pawles crosse did contynually perswade the people to gyve lyberally so that money came in abundantlye.

Dignitie.

It is a ioyfull thinge to heare that the people were so readye to gyve theire moneye to so good a worke.

Untie Egy p<sup>re</sup>dict<sup>d</sup> p<sup>re</sup>c<sup>ed</sup> f<sup>or</sup>t<sup>r</sup>on / D<sup>o</sup>ne v<sup>er</sup> 2 v<sup>v</sup>  
D<sup>o</sup>b<sup>y</sup>st<sup>e</sup> e<sup>st</sup> do<sup>ing</sup> E<sup>on</sup>est<sup>e</sup> C<sup>ou</sup>n<sup>te</sup>l<sup>or</sup> i<sup>n</sup> L<sup>on</sup>don v<sup>v</sup>  
E<sup>on</sup>de<sup>re</sup> g<sup>o</sup>de<sup>re</sup> h<sup>is</sup> b<sup>yl</sup> p<sup>ro</sup>v<sup>ed</sup> p<sup>ro</sup>cess<sup>i</sup>m t<sup>o</sup> g<sup>o</sup> v<sup>er</sup> a<sup>v</sup>  
A<sup>g</sup>l<sup>es</sup> s<sup>h</sup>e w<sup>y</sup>nd<sup>ow</sup>o l<sup>et</sup>to o<sup>p</sup>en f<sup>or</sup> g<sup>is</sup> n<sup>ame</sup>  
f<sup>or</sup> g<sup>is</sup> s<sup>ome</sup> o<sup>f</sup> m<sup>one</sup>y<sup>e</sup> t<sup>o</sup> c<sup>om</sup>me<sup>w</sup>ere<sup>of</sup>  
t<sup>o</sup> g<sup>o</sup> /

E. A. D. doc fr<sup>an</sup>kly<sup>ly</sup> t<sup>o</sup> d<sup>oe</sup> & f<sup>re</sup>ly p<sup>re</sup>nt<sup>d</sup>  
f<sup>or</sup>t<sup>r</sup>on<sup>d</sup>, t<sup>o</sup> b<sup>o</sup>p<sup>ay</sup>de t<sup>o</sup> m<sup>an</sup>de t<sup>o</sup> g<sup>o</sup> v<sup>er</sup> v<sup>v</sup>  
o<sup>f</sup> t<sup>o</sup> g<sup>o</sup> v<sup>er</sup>s<sup>t</sup> for t<sup>o</sup> p<sup>ar</sup>e<sup>e</sup> D<sup>re</sup>akly  
t<sup>o</sup> m<sup>an</sup>de t<sup>o</sup> c<sup>on</sup>tin<sup>ue</sup> & c<sup>on</sup>tin<sup>ue</sup> o<sup>f</sup> t<sup>o</sup>  
p<sup>ar</sup>e<sup>e</sup> p<sup>ar</sup>e<sup>e</sup>

Ego b<sup>yl</sup>let t<sup>o</sup> b<sup>o</sup> m<sup>ade</sup> & p<sup>re</sup>nt<sup>d</sup> m<sup>ore</sup> deliv<sup>er</sup>ed  
t<sup>o</sup> t<sup>o</sup> r<sup>em</sup>and<sup>em</sup> to t<sup>o</sup> t<sup>o</sup> a<sup>nd</sup> t<sup>o</sup> s<sup>at</sup> her  
E<sup>on</sup>de<sup>re</sup> deliv<sup>er</sup> her t<sup>o</sup> t<sup>o</sup> E<sup>on</sup>est<sup>e</sup> C<sup>ou</sup>n<sup>te</sup>l<sup>or</sup>  
o<sup>f</sup> t<sup>o</sup> v<sup>ary</sup> t<sup>o</sup> g<sup>o</sup> do<sup>ing</sup> m<sup>an</sup> t<sup>o</sup> l<sup>et</sup> downe

g<sup>is</sup>

Dutie. They proceaded farther. There was a devyse that every honest houholder in London shoulde have a byll pryned wherein there was a glasse wyndowe lefte open for his name & for his some of moneye the tenure whereof is this.

T. W. doe frankly gyve & freely graunte foorthew<sup>th</sup> to be payde towards the erecon of the houses for the poore . . . & wekely towards the mainten<sup>n</sup>ce and continuance of ye same poore. . . .

These bylles thus made & pryned were delyvered to the churcwardeins to the ende that they should delyver them to the honest houholders of the paryshe & every man to sett downe

" *Adevyse*," &c.—" This month of August (1552) began the great provision for the poor in London, towards the which every man was contributory, and gave "certain money in hand, and covenanted to give a certain weekly."—Howes' Stow, p. 608.

11

gib done māne and gib somē wōf at ge wōnde yf he  
is slantly o wōckoloye /

Dignitie Tegid was in fene doyle & legone const medes wye  
in quante somme vñ monys/

Dutie  
Upon tye retourn of telle boxes by hys  
bondolmentz & doore tyme entred into a faire  
booke by tye clarkes been telle xxxvij yeres  
maded by L. Mynor in countee of Alderman,  
to sett downe tyme bondolment, wherby he did  
a feare fado unemperly psonnes & so a yere  
lante wch tye cyttie had purysed of t  
king whch lante was tounmed doore to  
Tymas Hospital

Dignitie

his owne name and his some what he woulde gyve  
presently & wekelye.

Dignitie. This was a fyne devyse & there must nedes ryse a  
greate some of moneye.

Dutie. Upon the retourne of these boxes bylles & benevolences  
& every thing entred into a faire booke by the Clarcke  
then these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons moved the L. Maior & Courte of  
Aldermen to sett downe theire benevolence, w<sup>ch</sup> they did  
& they gave an hundrethe pownds & 50<sup>xi</sup> a yere Lande  
w<sup>ch</sup> the Cyttie had purchased of y<sup>e</sup> king w<sup>ch</sup> Lande was  
tourned over to St. Thomas Hospitall.

"*Land,*" &c.—On 11th August, 1562, it was agreed that the Savoy and certain other lands originally given to the 3 Hospitals should be turned over to St. Thomas' Hospital, in whose possession they have since remained.

Dignitie *If þe late kynges espred that þis þeo men tooke  
in þe lande /*

Dutie *After eyn fest xxvij. yrons prayed to þe Lord  
Chancery a Comte of Alderman to have constab  
appoynted for þe reþerþe þarborint of þis þe  
poore people wher was willing by graunted /*

Dignitie *Wherat constab done wexe /*

Dutie *þe one whilc appoynted for late distord ~  
greyfriers þe constab to þis tyme standyng ~  
þe emples, only þe mumber of þe constab ~  
þarborid þerin all myghte þe otherwher ~  
constab wher over done late st. Thomas*

*espital*

Dignitie. I see all things prospered that these good men tooke in  
hande.

Dutie. After this these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons prayed the Lorde Maior &  
Courte of Aldermen to have houses appoynted for the  
receyte & harboring of these poore people w<sup>ch</sup> was willingly  
graunted.

Dignitie. What houses were theye.

Dutie. The one was the house of the late dissolved Greyffriers  
w<sup>ch</sup> house at that tyme stood voyde & emptie, only a  
nomber of hoores & Roges harbored therein all nighte, the  
other was y<sup>e</sup> house w<sup>ch</sup> wee nowe call St. Thomas

Hospitall w<sup>t</sup> l. Confessio<sup>n</sup> cordis & emptie in long tyme  
 dwyng in Exystent Hospitall Regne Lancie de somme  
 Blyngkett Wm<sup>r</sup> of Exystent regne excep<sup>t</sup> no somme  
 reg Governo<sup>rd</sup> compounded & bough to all his tablos  
 bawsteade & other tempe Cwales Regne is an  
 Inventory of moste lodyng reg Governo<sup>rd</sup>  
 made regn in remþing Confessio<sup>n</sup> lodyng for regne  
 Elizabet<sup>r</sup>.

Dignitie Exst confessio<sup>n</sup> mōdery rōvement for þinge  
 a þmƿest but & tƿimke þer was farrre ouer  
 of negatōns /

Dutie Yet ther were þindred oute of negatōns therfore  
 þer were þis þis tƿis tƿis tƿis tƿis tƿis tƿis tƿis tƿis  
 tƿis tƿis tƿis tƿis tƿis tƿis tƿis tƿis tƿis tƿis tƿis tƿis tƿis

þoght

Hospitall w<sup>ch</sup> house stoode voyde & emptie a long tyme  
 saving in Chrystes Hospital there laie one Thomas  
 Bryckett Vicar of Chrystes churche w<sup>th</sup> whome the  
 Governo<sup>rs</sup> compounded & bought all his tables beadsteads  
 & other things whereof there is an Inventorye of whose  
 lodging the Governo<sup>rs</sup> made them a compting house &  
 lodging for theire Clarcke.

Dignitie.

These houses were very convenient for such a purpose  
 but I thincke they were farre oute of repacons.

Dutie.

Yea they were sumwhat oute of repacon & therefore  
 these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons thoughte yt good to make

*Thomas Birkehead*, by the Letters Patent of Henry VIII, dated 27th Decembe<sup>r</sup>, 1547, was appointed "the first original and modern Vicar" of the newly-formed Parish of Christ Church, Newgate Street, and was to have a fit habitation and a yearly pension of £26 13s. 4d.

On 4th March, 1553, the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital agreed that he be granted £6 13s. 4d. quarterly for life "for his house which he had within Christ's Hospital."

"At the suppression of the Monasteries, the Monastery of the Franciscans or Gray friers escaped the fury by the protection or mediation of what good Angel "incarnate I know not. But surely it was God's good will it should stand." —Howes' Stow, p. 982.

~~xxv~~  
xxvij of offynd, so that ther was also a  
to be treasurer of Egystre hospital in the  
m<sup>e</sup> m<sup>th</sup> after L. M<sup>th</sup> / ther was also  
a to be treasurer of St. Egom<sup>as</sup> ~ ~ ~  
hospital in Egster Cheste also after m<sup>th</sup>  
m<sup>e</sup> L. M<sup>th</sup> of London

Egyll<sup>s</sup> also agreed that fourty<sup>z</sup> scell dres-  
sous<sup>s</sup> shalde be repayred & made readye  
to everyne the poore

Egyll<sup>s</sup> ordered that St. Egom<sup>as</sup> hospital  
shalde be made readye to garnis<sup>t</sup> godes 300  
gibns /

Egyll<sup>s</sup> ordered that Egystre hospital  
shalde be made readye to garnis<sup>t</sup> godes 500  
gibns /

choyce of Officers, so that there was chosen to be Treasurer of Chrysts hospitall Mr. Roe w<sup>ch</sup> was after L. Maior. There was allso chosen to be Treasurer of S<sup>t</sup> Thomas Hospitall Mr. Chester whoe allso afterwarde was L. Maior of London.

They allso agreed that forthw<sup>th</sup> these twoe houses shoulde be repayred & made swete and redye to receyve the poore.

They allso ordered that S<sup>t</sup> Thomas Hospital should be made able to harbo<sup>r</sup> & receave 300 persons.

They allso ordered that Chrystes Hospital shoulde be made redye to harbo<sup>r</sup> and receave 500 persons.

*Sir Thomas Roe*, Knt., Merchant Taylor, Lord Mayor 1568, was apparently offered the Treasurership, but did not accept the post, as the Account Books of Christ's Hospital show that Richard Grafton was the first Treasurer.

Ass't on<sup>e</sup> & Cllctgynge one of the xxv<sup>th</sup> yeres  
 foote appon him to payde soo ffteynberde &  
 soo viide of shroudes to lye vnder the  
 ffteynberde & as many blamfette & tyngande  
 shroudes to be allowed for the same  
 when he shal fynd ffor his as many as shoulde  
 come to the toun and mynde/

C. gen was also appoynted to dredge the gulf  
 conste shadys to see the exortes for fortynine  
 most cranes hereafter on me / m.

Stephen Cobbe  
 John Blondell  
 Thomas Lodge  
 Thomas Blundell  
 Thomas Eaton  
 King and Grafton

George Edland  
 Henry ffryer  
 Thomas Hunter  
 William Peters  
 M<sup>r</sup> Egges  
 John Sawyer

Allso M<sup>r</sup> Callthroppe one of the xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons tooke vpon him to provyde 500 ffeatherbeds & 500 padds of Straw to laie vnder the featherbedds & as manye blancketts & a thousande paire of shetes to be allowed for the same when he had furnyshed as many as shoulde come to a thousand mareks.

There was allso appoynted to eache of these houses Surveyor<sup>s</sup> to see the worckes goe forwards whose names hereafter ensue. Viz.

Stephen Cobbe	George Tedlowe
John Blondell	Henry Ffyssher
Thomas Lodge	Thomas Hunt <sup>e</sup>
Thomas Bartlett	William Petersone
Thomas Eaton	Mr. Essexe
Richarde Grafton	John Sawyer

These were  
for Xristes  
Hospital.

These  
were  
for St.  
Thomas  
Hospital.

---

Stephen Cobb, Haberdasher ; Thomas Lodge, Grocer, Lord Mayor 1562 ; Thomas Bartlett, Stationer ; and Richard Grafton, Grocer, were among the first Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

It wch app ordered to ha 2 parliamentes spak to be made  
to dooyde all foreme begynd

The yere whch folld order was to kee men of the Llynn  
coufes were sent to London to ha ther condicounes  
the Cyttie of Edinburg from certayne p[ri]ncipal g[ra]ntes  
blarde of the Gouverno[re] of the Llynn coufes  
for p[er]formante of thidem

Dignitie I praye you make reporte of the names of the  
good Governo[re] for truely I am informed by almy  
mera appointed of god to attomyng to his good  
works

Dutie After all these were mettynge togelis, & saincted  
by divers falter the coufes grewe nede to be in  
readyness & for my self by all manner of meane

made

It was allso ordered that a proclamacon shoulde be made to avoyde all forreine beggers.

They allso tooke order w<sup>th</sup> the men of the Lazar houses nere vnto London that they shoulde not anoye the Cyttie allowing them certaine pencies & tooke bands of the Governo<sup>rs</sup> of those Lazar houses for performance of coven<sup>nts</sup>.

Dignitie. I pracie you make reporte of the names of these good Governo<sup>rs</sup>, for truely I am perswaded that they were appointed of god to accomplyshe this good worcke.

Dutie. After all these theire metings, toyles, paines and traveiles taken, the houses grewe nowe to be in readynes & furnyshed w<sup>th</sup> all manner of nessaries

*Foreign beggars, i.e.,* beggars from without the City.

mete a condement wch apppon the Governo<sup>rd</sup> meeting  
 at the quyltalle agreed together to make all in the  
 Compting gouse made for the Governo<sup>rd</sup> in Eggesford  
 hospitall on the viij<sup>th</sup> day of October 1552/ At  
 vix tyme exlare ther mette wch of names gone  
 after folldow<sup>r</sup>

<i>C<sup>r</sup> Martyn Bowes</i>	<i>John Brodmore</i>
<i>Aldermen</i>	
<i>C<sup>r</sup> Andrew Judd</i>	<i>William Cester</i>
<i>C<sup>r</sup> John Alde</i>	<i>Thomas Lodge</i>
<i>Mr<sup>r</sup> Fawcett</i>	<i>George Ward</i>
<i>Mr<sup>r</sup> Hemette</i>	<i>John Blundell</i>

*Clement Merton*  
*William Crompott*  
*John Delleproppo*  
*Mr<sup>r</sup> Somer*

mete and convenient.

Whereupon the Governo<sup>rs</sup> meeting at the Gvildhalle agreed together to mete all in the Compting house made for the Governo<sup>rs</sup> in Chrystes Hospitall on the vi<sup>th</sup> daie of October 1552. At w<sup>ch</sup> tyme and place they mette whose names hereafter followe. Viz.

Aldermen.	S <sup>r</sup> Martyn Bowes	John Browne
	S <sup>r</sup> Andrewe Judde	William Chester
	S <sup>r</sup> John Olyve	Thomas Lodge
	M <sup>r</sup> Jarveis	Guye Waed
	M <sup>r</sup> Hewetts	John Blundell
	Thomas Bartletts	
	Clement Newce	
	William Crompton	
	John Callthroppe	
	M <sup>r</sup> Lonne	

Mr. Heynde  
Walter Younge  
Thomas Weston  
Henry Rymer  
Jester Rymer  
Thomas Lark  
Mr. Edge  
Thomas Eaton

Richard Hill  
George Dedlow  
Thomas Lunte  
William Petersen  
Edward Rymer  
John Winkles  
Richard Grafton

160:ij. This yeaire paste determined to make  
royne of tunc offyres wch shoulde brewe in  
Cristies Hospital and fyre the fyre befan wch  
ane Thomas Eaton, wch shoulde receyve  
scriffe of London being in batur wch some  
fyre compounde to fette dore to his fyre in batur  
wch wch one hundred and wch

Dignitie

Cunely a yarde rompance of wch men wch

Apparatus

M <sup>r</sup> Heywarde	Richarde Hill
Walter Younge	George Toedlowe
Thomas Ffenton	Thomas Hunte
Henry Ffyssher	William Peterson
Jesper Ffyssher	Edwarde Wythers
Thomas Locke	John Vickers
M <sup>r</sup> Essexe	Richarde Grafton
Thomas Eaton	

to fo. 17.

These Governo<sup>rs</sup> thus mette determinyd to make choyce  
 of their Officers w<sup>ch</sup> shoulde serve in Chrystes Hospitall.  
 And fyrste they began w<sup>th</sup> one Thomas Cleaton whoe was  
 chosen Shyriffe of London being a baker w<sup>th</sup> whome they  
 compounded to sette owte his fyne in breade w<sup>ch</sup> was one  
 hundredth powndes.

Digniti

Truely a grave company of wyse men as yt

Apprentices by Fearey payinge /

Dutie

Theys also shalde tyme ryghte of hir other offynd  
and more tyme to come to serue in tyme at hys  
g to attende upon the chyldren / vix.

<sup>ordeneing of</sup> John Wintour messe & de gencly & for expaynes & seruyn  
<sup>Excompt</sup> in yron & clothe of 9 2 li. 13 s. 4 d.

Clarke John Watforw messe fee & lyvereye 26d 10 0 0

Edward William Smokey messe fee 26d 6 13 4

Butler Thomas Weston messe gencly fee 26d 6 13 4

Woodburn Willilam Benne messe gencly fee 26d 2 0 0

ooke Anthony Ideson messe gencly fee 26d 8 0 0

Wintour John Chappell & John Ffortescue  
messe gencly fee 26d to chyldre of hem 6 0 0  
John tyme lyvereye 1

Emmerfield John Robynson messe gencly fee 26d 15 0 0  
<sup>my st</sup>

James

appeareth by theire proceedings.

Dutie. They allso made theire choyce of all other officers w<sup>ch</sup>  
were thought mete to serve in that house & to attende  
vpon the children. Viz.

	<i>Li s. d.</i>
Wardcme of ye house.	John Vickers whoe had yerelye for his paines & service a gowne clothe of . . . . 2 13 4
Clarke.	John Watson whose fee and lyverye was . . 10 0 0
Steward.	William Smoothing whose fee was yerely . . 6 13 4
Buttler.	Thomas Mason whose yerely fee was . . . . 6 13 4
Under- buttler.	William Benne whose yerely fee was . . . . 2 0 0
Cooke.	Anthonye Ideson whose yerely fee was . . . . 8 0 0
Porters.	John Saepscheid & John Fforeskeue whose yerely fee was to eache of them w <sup>th</sup> theire lyveryes . . . . . 6 0 0
Gramer Schoole Mayster.	John Robynson whose yerely fee was . . . . 15 0 0

*John Watson* was Clerk and Writing Master until his death in October, 1562. He was buried at Christ Church, 1st November, 1562, and a Pension was granted by the Governors to his Widow.

Most of these names appear in the first List of Salaries paid in June, 1553.

*Warden*.—This intended appointment did not come into effect. It was modelled on that of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where the celebrated Thomas Vicary or Vicars (Sergeant Surgeon to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth) was Warden at a like fee.

*Robert Ballthorp*.—The following Epitaph was inscribed on his Monument in St. Bartholomew's Church: "Here Robert Balthrop lies interred, To Elizabeth our Queen, Who Sergeant of the Chirurgeons sworn Neare 30 years hath been. "He died at 69 of years, December 9th the day, The year of grace 800 twicce, "Deducting 9 away."

Item Mr James Schmer wchst yearly fee m<sup>rs</sup> 10-0-0

A Deacon John Watson wchst yearly fees m<sup>rs</sup> 3-6-8

For Colombe st C. Comds Lodes and C. Comds Cutts  
for the M<sup>rs</sup> 13-4  
A. B. C. wchst yearly fees to care off them 2-13-4

A Colombe st for m<sup>rs</sup> 12-13-4  
for m<sup>rs</sup> 12-13-4

Chirurgion Robert Billingsopp wchst yearly fees m<sup>rs</sup> 13-6-8

Chirurgion Henry Bradmore wchst yearly fee m<sup>rs</sup> 4-0-0

A Barber John Cawles wchst yearly fee m<sup>rs</sup> 2-0-0

A Taylour Robert Cooke wchst yearly fee m<sup>rs</sup> 2-2-4

For robb<sup>r</sup> taylour Crayon Cawley wchst yearly fees m<sup>rs</sup> 2-0-0

For m<sup>rs</sup> 10-0-0  
C. Comds Lurad wchst yearly fee m<sup>rs</sup> 10-0-0

10-0-0

			<i>Li</i>
Gramer vsher.	Jeames Seamer whose yerely fee was	.	10 0 0
A Teacher to write.	John Watson whose yerelye fee was	.	3 6 8
Schoole- maisters for the Petties A.B.C.	Thomas Lowes and Thomas Cutts whose yerelye fees to eache of them .	.	2 13 4
A Scoole- maister for Musickē.	A Teacher of pricksonge whose yerely fee was		2 13 4
Chirurgione.	Robte Ballthroppe whose yerely fee was	.	13 6 8
Chirurgione.	Henry Browne whose yerely fee was	.	4 0 0
A Barbor.	John Staples whose yerely fee was	.	2 0 0
A Taylor.	Robte Cooke whose yerelye fee was	.	2 13 4
The coale keper.	Trongon Charsley whose yerelye fee was	.	2 0 0
Themazon scourer.	Thomas Lucas whose yerely fee was	.	10 0

Cert were alsoe curteled more boldelss a yme  
 mayes moe alsoe curteled by reason oft tyme  
 plines moe then greater then before

Gouvern<sup>to</sup> Mr<sup>e</sup> Wm<sup>r</sup> mrof<sup>e</sup> yachy ffe wds <sup>to b dr</sup>  
<sup>1-6-8</sup>

Mylfron degn<sup>to</sup> Serton mrof<sup>e</sup> yachy ffe wds  
 bcsd<sup>o</sup> a lyvry & is d<sup>o</sup> w<sup>o</sup> for g<sup>o</sup> l<sup>o</sup> w<sup>o</sup> <sup>3-6-8</sup>

Syst<sup>o</sup> <sup>to b</sup> And dooyr of tēm g<sup>o</sup> yachy for  
 tēm dooyr ffe g<sup>o</sup> d<sup>o</sup> a lyvry and  
 vbi w<sup>o</sup> m<sup>o</sup> for tēm boord w<sup>o</sup>ys

The Brunt ffe w<sup>o</sup> also g<sup>o</sup> d<sup>o</sup> for g<sup>o</sup> yachy ffe

The syt<sup>o</sup> of Crys<sup>o</sup>les g<sup>o</sup> r<sup>o</sup>res  
 g<sup>o</sup> d<sup>o</sup> for g<sup>o</sup> attendant yachy ffe

The Gouvern<sup>to</sup> d<sup>o</sup> w<sup>o</sup> m<sup>o</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> lyne of  
 of firs

There were allso encreased more Beadelles & theire wages was allso encreased by reason that theire pains was then greater then before.

		<i>L<i>i</i> s. d.</i>
Governors	Mr. Vickers whose yerely fee was . . . .	1 6 8
Matron.	Agnes Sexton whose yerely fee was besyde a lyverey and 18 <sup>d</sup> . a weke for hir boorde . . .	3 6 8
Systers.	xxv <sup>th</sup> and every of them had yerelye for theire severall fees xl <sup>s</sup> . & a lyverey and xvi pence a weke for theire boorde wages . . . . .	
The Bruer.	John Wasse had for his yerelye fee . . . . .	
	The Sextone of Chrystes churche had for his attendance yerelye . . . . .	1 0 0
	The Governo <sup>r</sup> s did allso make the like choice of	

officers for St. Thomas Hospital most yearly fees  
were as follows. —  
/

Hospitaller & William Morfette most yearly fee was 10-0-0  
Elizabet for Michael most yearly fee was 10-0-0

Edward Ringarde Magistrate yearly fee was 6-13-0

Mettler John Wyllmott most yearly fee was 5-0-0

ooke Nicholas Underwood most yearly fee was 8-0-0

Chirurgians

John Underbye  
Matthew Johnson  
John Anderson  
John Garryffe  
John Parker  
John Turbitt

247

Officers for St. Thomas Hospital whose yerelye fees  
were as followe. Viz.

		<i>Li</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Hospitteler.	William Morsette whose yerely fee was .	. 10	0	0
Clarcke.	John Marleye whose yerely fee was .	. 10	0	0
Stewarde.	Richarde Maye whose yerely fee was .	. 6	13	0
Buttler.	John Pyllsworthe whose yerely fee was .	. 5	0	0
Cooke,	William Underwood whose yerely fee was .	. 8	0	0
Chirurgions.	John Enderbye			
	Mathewe Johnson			
	John Anderson			
	John Sheryffe			
	John Parker			
	John Sturbutts			

At the same time Surgeons expect you  
to see off them for their service 15-0-  
first yearly.

The officers and men of the children taken and received  
into the house to the number of twenty emperors and  
infants has also seen and a lame into St. Thomas  
Hospital to the number of 260 / A number of the  
children being taken from the Quayhill Hospital  
there to provide a place fitting to a lame child  
aged about nine or ten years old and other  
in the Hospital aged / And a number of them  
about the children in Christ's Hospital as of the  
aged a lame in St. Thomas Hospital wonder  
what duty when the porters were absent  
that they might be stabled outside & fall to the ground  
upon which a number of them were sharply

X

to fol. 18

All these were Chirurgions whoe had eache of *Li s. d.*  
them for their severall fees yerelye . . . 15 0 0

The officers thus chosen & the children taken and receaved into the house to the nomber of three hundrethe and eightie as allso the aged & lame into S<sup>t</sup> Thoms hospitall to the nomber of 260 A nomber of the children being taken from the dunghill when they came to swete and cleane keping & to a pure dyett dyed downe righte & so lykewyse the poore aged & other in the hospitalles dyed. And a nomber of them aswell the children in Chrystes hospitall as of the Aged and lame in St. Thomas hospitall woulde watche duely when the porters were absent that they moghte steale oute & falle to theire olde occupacon so that a nomber of them were sharply

to fol. 18.

---

*"The children . . . received into the House," &c.*—From Howes' Stow (p. 608) we learn that the 23rd November, 1552, was the exact date of the first admission both into Christ's and St. Thomas' Hospitals.

*"Dunghill"* = dustheap (c.f. "a dunghill of seacoale ashes."—Stow 1633 Ed. p. 180).

*"Dyed downe righte."*—v. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," pp. 47-48. The earliest Register shows a very high rate of mortality, but the death rate throughout London in Tudor times was terrible. Out of an estimated population of 120,000, 7,830 died in 1578, i.e., 65 per 1,000; and 6,762 in 1582, i.e., 56 per 1,000, while in 1593 it was upwards of 140 per 1,000 (v. Creighton's History of Epidemics in Britain).

þynge god before they combe to abyde wþin  
þe boundes of þyngt consþt / þen glasid my  
memorye secrete þis sette þonne regondre in maner  
of ȝe beginning of ȝest consþt / ȝere were alþ  
releved mostly by remiss to ȝe number of  
þi ȝindnes; dorayd ȝouſtoldres /

Dignitie I moste gretely þank you, for you gaved alþen  
gratitudo x ames g fader in all my lyf to me  
þe tweþ day ȝing þis at more deligþed þan þen  
þis ȝor reporte.

Dutie ȝere restay yet þurh morw þis fæll  
delþow unto you as breþely as f māne /

Dignitie I will not bedonȝ þankfull to you for ȝis your  
greate xamis g traveile /

Dutie  
et dñs

punyshed before they coulde be broughte to abyde w<sup>th</sup>in  
the boundes of theire houses. Thus I have as my  
memorye serveth me sette downe the order & manner of  
the beginning of these houses. There were allso releved  
wekely by pencions to the nomber of vi hundredth decayed  
housholders.

Dignitic. I most hartely thancke you for you have taken  
greate paines & I never in all my lyfe tyme hearde any  
thing that more delighted me then this yo<sup>r</sup> reporte

Dutie. There resteth yet much more w<sup>ch</sup> I will delyver vnto  
you as brefely as I maie.

Dignitic. I will not be vnthanckfull to you for this your greate  
paines & traveile.

*"Sharply punished."*—The punishment is not recorded, but we know that anyone who escaped from Bridewell and was re-taken as a vagrant was to be “whipped at the cart’s tail, and on a repetition, to be treated as a rogue of the “first degree and have his ear bored,” and at the third offence to be used as a felon. (Bridewell Royal Hospital, p. 48.)

*“Pensions.”*—The care of the aged was, and is, as much the object of Christ’s Hospital as the care of the young. Although the general funds are no longer applicable for this purpose, upwards of 1,300 aged pensioners are now paid out of special funds devised or given, mostly by the Governors, for the relief of the Blind and various classes of people.

Dutie:

It dothe me good to helme you so diligenter my selfe  
 long & tedious a historie & heretofore I yelded you  
 shalke pleasure in the forepart forme his mense as my  
 poore knowledge will ympe me /

During this tyme his Excellencies busynesse  
 diligent to remise the strectes & lamecs of his  
 boggards & of other poore /

There was also for the poore reglement of his free schole  
 to place made to dispense wch his scholars sholden  
 free scholes & ther names & ymblane ~~and~~  
 towardes ferdewarding offynges as best desirous,  
 his exad firste wrotten by S<sup>r</sup> william Egerton  
 to encourage the poore reglement to leavynge after  
 hymselfe made on adde by S<sup>r</sup> Mervyn Bosc to yelde  
 greate maintenanc for the continuall of yt but  
 his mynde altered vs y<sup>e</sup> same to notwithstanding /

Dignitie  
M.

Dutie.

Yt dothe me good to heare you so delighted w<sup>th</sup> so longe & tedious a historie & because I perceave you take pleasure in yt I will performe as muche as my poore knowledge will permytte me.

During this tyme the Beadelles were very busie & dilligente to clese the streates & lanes of Roges, beggers & of other forreine poore.

There was allso for the poore children of the free scoole a place made to dispute w<sup>th</sup> the schollers of other free schooles & sylver pennes & garlands provyded towards the rewarding of suche as best deserved. This was fyrste erected by S<sup>r</sup> William Chester to encourage the poore children to learning & after promyse was made by S<sup>r</sup> Martyn Boes to gyve yerely mainten<sup>nce</sup> for the continuance of yt but his mynde altered & so yt came to nothing.

*"A place made to dispute with the scholars of other free schools," &c.—Prior to the Dissolution these disputations were held in the Priory of St. Bartholomew, and revived for a year or two in the Cloister, i.e., the "Garden," of Christ's Hospital, where the best Scholars (those still of St. Anthonie's School) were rewarded with Bows and Arrows of silver given to them by Sir Martin Bowes.—Stow, 1633, Ed. p. 64.*

*"The Town Ditch."*—Begun in 1211 and finished in 1213, this formed a Moat 200 feet broad round the City Wall. Stow says that it was "now of late neglected and forced either to a very narrow and filthy channel, or altogether stopped up for gardens planted and houses builded thereon."

A strip 890 feet long and about 80 feet broad was leased to the Governors by the Corporation of London, the first lease being for 50 years at 12<sup>d</sup> per year. Much of this was let by the Governors; part was "a Burienge Place bothe for y<sup>e</sup> children of this House and Hospital and for Christes Churche Parishe, called after y<sup>e</sup> name of y<sup>e</sup> Hempe Yarde"; and part was "a Yard called or known as the Town Ditch being a place of recreation for the children of this House and for the laying of Timber." (Christ's Hospital Register of Lands.)

Digitiie ~~Th~~ e furniture of hisse thre goussets ~~in~~ <sup>to</sup> hismest  
bedsteed & a yownde faterbede, is yownde  
ware of peeces ~~in~~ <sup>to</sup> ricerette & blamkette ~  
answeringly conte not but yse ~~is~~ <sup>to</sup> a mervilous  
yarde besyd es tye making & repairing of tye  
goussets /

Dutie You haue yronously considered of tye resondyng ~~in~~ <sup>to</sup> em  
dede furmented faire by meyneste ~~in~~ <sup>to</sup> was able  
under 3000 but god swroughte in tye charte of  
the number of good men, ty at some man bytten and  
duted tye tounes bytys. At tye same tyme  
osteyng, And other tyme were tye  
bouche faterbedde, ricerette, peeces, blamkette  
reste & smerte & disburshed grete somes of manys  
~~in~~, never come to any publicke knownyng tye  
god in sworate broughte grete tyme to passen

Dignitie.      The furnyture of these twoe houses w<sup>th</sup> wainescott  
beadsteads & A thousande featherbeds ii thousande paire  
of sheetes w<sup>th</sup> coverletts & blancketts accordingly could  
not but ryse to a marveilous chardge besydes the making  
& repairing of the houses.

Dutie.      You have graceously consydered of the chardge w<sup>ch</sup>  
indeed surmounted farre the receypte w<sup>ch</sup> was a lytle vnder  
3000<sup>£l</sup> but god so wroughte in the harte of a nomber of  
good men, that some men buylded and yawted the towne  
dytche at theire owne proper costs & chardges. And  
other there were that boughte featherbedds, coverletts,  
shetes, blanckets, sherts & smocks & disbursed greate  
somes of moneye w<sup>ch</sup> never came to any publicque  
accoumpte so that god in secrete broughte greate things  
to passe in

the documents of his foundation /

Dignitie Turnely et no 26 egyptian month of god by before  
in a blessed hymn /

Dutie Yet doth appeareth for the virtuous program  
king Edward moste godly his men the firste  
beggars of his foundation, having knowledge of  
his forwardnes of his good works and of him selfe  
commande warrant to be made in cordente espell  
his greate right all the hymen belonging to the  
reverence in London shalbe broughte and delivered  
to the adorne for the use of his reverendis  
sufficent for the communyon. Table w<sup>t</sup> comune  
employed for the mysteries & clarke w<sup>t</sup>  
hymen in greate persones in his translatioun  
in St. Edmonds hospitale where he dyed lame  
8 febr

the aduauncemente of this fowndacon.

Dignitie. Truely yt was the only worcke of god & begonne in a blessed tyme.

Dutie. Yt dothe appeare so, for that the vertuous prynce king Edwarde whose godly lres were the fyrske begetters of this fowndacon, having knowledge of the forwardnes of this good worcke did of himselfe comaunde warrante to be made wherenvnto he sett his hande that all the lynnen belonging to the churches in London shoulde be broughte & delyvered to the governo<sup>rs</sup> for the vse of these poore, reserving sufficient for the comunion table w<sup>th</sup> towells & Surplyces for the mynsters & Clarkes, w<sup>ch</sup> lynnen did great service in those causes & especiall in St Thomas hospitall where the Aged, lame

---

*"Linen belonging to the Churches in London."*—In a memo, in Cecil's hand of matters to be transacted at a Council on 24th November, 1552, is the following item: "To move the Ks Mat<sup>e</sup> that the newc hospit in Lōlō maye haue of ye Ks "gyft the lŷnē of y<sup>e</sup> Churche in Londen." (State Papers (Domestic) Edward VI., Vol. 15, No. 51.)

a few people were to be rouned

Dignitie *þ* yest ther workes consyd ar yfylly pformed by  
yfyllyon w<sup>t</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> tyme of þeyng þe dedys for  
þe laine & lased or remode, þe sat and wylde  
restys, ony y<sup>e</sup> eynd o<sup>r</sup> cons<sup>t</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> lastynge  
þe dedys w<sup>t</sup> þe abonde /

Dutie *þ* off y<sup>e</sup> gisbut y<sup>e</sup> cestre was compyd off y<sup>e</sup> ge  
agynst y<sup>e</sup> custome standing to anomyfysse y<sup>e</sup> statut<sup>s</sup>,  
*þ* w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> mynd y<sup>e</sup> recyd y<sup>e</sup> stowes of y<sup>e</sup> dede ~  
men & women And as y<sup>e</sup> hym broude y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> ~  
broung he y<sup>e</sup> men into y<sup>e</sup> sat vrte off Ceyss<sup>s</sup> ~  
Espsitall w<sup>t</sup> is custome y<sup>e</sup> Ceyss<sup>s</sup> ~  
þe y<sup>e</sup> men w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> were kepte from doing any fylly  
þe same alle y<sup>e</sup> yonge & not emploied to any employm<sup>t</sup>

for y<sup>e</sup>

& sore people were to be cured.

Dignitie. These twoe worthie houses ar perfectly performed : the children w<sup>ch</sup> ar the Rootes of beggerye ar provyded for, the lame & aged ar removed, so that nowe there resteth only the thirde house for the lustie Roges & ydell vagabonds.

Dutie. Att this present the Cyttie was unprovided of suche a house notw<sup>th</sup>standing to accomplyshe that w<sup>ch</sup> was promysed they cleansed the streates of ydell men & woemen. And as the tyme served theye broughte them into that parte of Chrystes hospitall w<sup>ch</sup> is nowe the schoolemaysters house where they were kepte from doing any farther harme althoughe not ymployed to any occupacons

---

*"Idle men and women."*—For many years adults continued to be admitted into Christ's Hospital. (*i.e.* "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 39.)

for eys place servid not / but hys contyned not  
 longe for shortly after he sy derved to make maner  
 to eys kyngis and for eys eouche of Bryndewell wher  
 en syortie hym syde syde obteyned / eys maner givyn  
 stances syrely I will yust dolon in myn tyme  
 as yt prevede berynge eysen was contyned  
 to whole substance of eys eouche of alle eys  
 folowydron /

Dignitie Cate of all eys west I desir to gane /

Dutie Cate was in syne supplication made to be delvered  
 to eys kyng in the name of eys eouche / eys eouche  
 was appoynted to be at eys delveryng of eys eouche  
 eys eouche names hereafter entred viz  
 M<sup>r</sup> Doroth<sup>t</sup> Rydley Byffep of London

S<sup>i</sup> mantes

N

for the place served not. but this contynued not longe  
 for shortly after they devysed to make meanes to the  
 king's mat<sup>ie</sup> for the house of Brydewell w<sup>ch</sup> in shorte tyme  
 they obteyned. the manner & circumstances thereof I  
 will putt downe in wrighting as yt proceaded because  
 therein was conteyned the whole substance of the cause of  
 all the fowndacon.

Dignitie. That of all the rest I desier to heare.

Dutie. There was a fyne supplicacon made to be delyvered to  
 the kinge in the name of the poore & there was  
 appoynted to be at the delyverye thereof theye whose  
 names hereafter ensewe, viz.

Mr. Docto<sup>r</sup> Rydley Bysshop of London

S <sup>r</sup> Martyn Boe <sup>s</sup>	W <sup>r</sup> Lodge
S <sup>r</sup> Newland Hill	W <sup>r</sup> Broome
S <sup>r</sup> Andrew Fidd	W <sup>r</sup> Warreng
S <sup>r</sup> John Cressellam	W <sup>r</sup> Blonder
S <sup>r</sup> John Olyve	W <sup>r</sup> Bartlett
W <sup>r</sup> William Gostet	W <sup>r</sup> Grafton

This suppliacion was deloyced by the Bessoppe  
of London to the kyng in his inner chayll at  
Westmonster Cappoun the xxvij day of March  
Anno in the roymourtire of the kyng L. viii  
Exteynys for the kyngis fawndacionis in hyt good  
worke /

A Copie of the same suppliacion

for Jesu Christes sake ryght deuour moste  
dreaded roydynge lordes wec the mybrake for  
sike & friendles people besyng y<sup>e</sup> gracious kyng  
to rayl upon us y<sup>e</sup> eyen of enemys compasse  
m<sup>r</sup> gos

S <sup>r</sup> Martyn Boes	M <sup>r</sup> Lodge
S <sup>r</sup> Rowland Hill	M <sup>r</sup> Broome
S <sup>r</sup> Andrewe Judd	M <sup>r</sup> Marche
S <sup>r</sup> John Gressham	M <sup>r</sup> Blondell
S <sup>r</sup> John Olyve	M <sup>r</sup> Bartletts
M <sup>r</sup> William Chester	M <sup>r</sup> Grafton

This supplicacon was delyvered by the Bysshoppes of London to the king in his inner closett at Westmynster vpon his knees w<sup>th</sup> a learned oracon in the comendacons of the L Maior & Cyttezens for theire forwardenes in that good worcke.

A Coppie of y<sup>e</sup> same supplicacon.

Ffor Jhesus Chrystes sake righte deare & moste dread soveraigne Lorde. Wee the myserable sore sicke & frendless people beseche yo<sup>r</sup> gracious ma<sup>tie</sup> to cast vpon vs yo<sup>r</sup> eyes of mercye & compassion

11581.  
No gote mone by tis iugement upon of delinquentie for  
the Cysterns of London shalde all waied stowingly  
e tenderly looked upon that ther shalde not only  
divide gealhe for all maladies & dissaies & tis  
vertuous edication & bringynge up of iunglyng  
& poore children but also shalde in a waied moste  
effitable. In eschewynge empynys for tis conyning  
of vns godly exhortis by reason wherevnt  
wec shall no more falle into tis folyshe puder  
of dednes, wch wch tis mynster & leader of vns  
into beryng & all mynster, but from someroyt  
that walle in tis folyshe fylle of exhortis wch  
is tis ymdeynge beryng of vns maledicent  
& honestie. But alid (moste grunious Lord)  
exhortis wch fynde fado in tis art of ymdu.  
All tis iugement to dwile & go to delyveram  
from tis folyshe estate remou to be attained  
for lante

Whoe nowe by the mightie operacon of Almighty god the Cyttezens of London have all readie so lovingly & tenderly looked vpon that they have not only provided healpe for o<sup>r</sup> malladies & disseases & the vertuous educacon & bringing vpp of o<sup>r</sup> myserable & poore chilldren butt allso have in a readynes moste proffitable & wholesome occupacons for the contynuing of vs & o<sup>rs</sup> in godly exercyse, by Reason whereof wee shall no more falle into that fylthie puddle of ydellnes, w<sup>ch</sup> was the mother & leader of vs into beggerye & all myschefe, but from henceforthe shall walke in that freshe fyelde of exercyse w<sup>ch</sup> is the guyder & begetter of all wealthe vertue & honestie. But alas (moste gracious Lorde) excepte wee fynde favo<sup>r</sup> in the eies of yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> all this theire traveile & o<sup>r</sup> hope of delyverance from that wretched & vile estate cannot be attained

for larts of Garboe & lodgynge / And therfore on my  
yurans poverynge schrewe to speklynge in Egystes  
name & for Egystes sake & do rompt by no man  
to say ther was in his lyfe no longer in his treasore  
for larts of Garboe & tis at oþre þis of ydellnes  
in his myȝtys or longidure he had nor greate tyne  
romys creake / On me fute moste deare poverynge  
is for one of yoȝt gousbs called Brydewell A tyme no  
double booke conplete for ded to lufe of yoȝt mā  
wille to enioye, þis wile isted the same for oþre full  
lydynge & vndworkeines sake, but wile to þe poore  
members of oþre fadriþ Jesu Christ Egyste, þant by him,  
moste embleþe þis to yoȝt yuare in oþre maner  
and moþer Jesu Christ Egyste tis at wile for his sake  
& for þe stowre tis at þe late þis to yoȝt yuare  
þat eþe fayrefull comone of yoȝt reþalme in

þe endynge

for lacke of harbo<sup>r</sup> & lodging. And therefore o<sup>r</sup> moste  
gracious soveraigne heare vs speaking in Chrystes name  
& for Chrystes sake have compassion vpon vs that wee  
maie lye no longer in the streates for lacke of harbo<sup>r</sup> &  
that o<sup>r</sup> olde sore of ydellnes maie neyther longer vexe vs  
nor greve the comon weale. Oure sute moste deare  
soveraigne is for one of yo<sup>r</sup> houses called Brydewell A  
thing no doubt bothe vnmete for vs to aske of yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> &  
allso to enioye, yf wee asked the same for o<sup>r</sup> sinfull lyving  
& vnworthines sake, but wee as the poore members of o<sup>r</sup>  
savior Jhesus Chryste, sent by him, moste humbly sue to  
yo<sup>r</sup> grace in o<sup>r</sup> saide Maister's name Jhesus Chryste that  
wee for his sake & for the service that he hathe done to  
yo<sup>r</sup> grace & all the faythfull Comons of yo<sup>r</sup> Realme in

spending his moste deare & precious blode for you  
 & vobis multe vertugos en rewardes sit vobis misericordia  
 given to vobis his members whiche of his gracie merite  
 & uncomptale & unexptale in his bealf ab graunted  
 & gyben to him selfe the same god  
 And in moste unexptable yeste & hysto oblation  
 offered vnto him & upon his name but god doon  
 of hisme enlysteth a partie of all ready yf he  
 redone god on this day in certayn redone shall  
 according to his commandement redone god  
 in doobleting dialeme & place you in his pallare  
 of eternall glorie and not more ouly but also  
 no hole congregacion & ryghte spread throughout  
 the whole world shall & will ingete & dñe vobis  
 ryghte interestantly vnto of said lord myne & hysto  
 partie me to persone defende god in this booke nowe  
 for ever

spending his moste deare & precious blood for you & vs  
maie receyve in rewarde at yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup>s handes gyven to vs  
his members w<sup>ch</sup> of his greate mercye he accoumpteth &  
acceptethe in o<sup>r</sup> behalfe as graunted & gyven to him selfe  
the same yo<sup>r</sup> Graces house as a moste acceptable gytte &  
swete oblacon offered vnto him, & then not wee but he,  
even o<sup>r</sup> saide mayster, & savio<sup>r</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> all ready hathe  
crowned yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> w<sup>th</sup> an earthly crowne, shall according  
to his promyse crowne yo<sup>r</sup> grace w<sup>th</sup> an everlasting  
Diademe & place you in the pallace of eternall glorie, and  
not wee only but the whole Congregacon & churche  
spread throughout the whole worlde shall & will nighte  
& daie calle & crye incessantlye vnto o<sup>r</sup> saide loving &  
swete savio<sup>r</sup> & m<sup>r</sup> to preserve & defende yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> bothe  
nowe & for ever.

Dignitie This suppliation was very well made and to  
good purpose yet was aborderly delþoored of  
trust yet took as good effecte, f praine you  
what was all done

Dutie Before this suppliation ther were good note  
quaff in writing delivered to the Comsaile  
of his whole entente & meaning of his L. manor  
& Cittayens, wher he would employ his self  
of Bridewell, & the Land of his Companions  
abeyng whereof they paid the Lordes &  
the earnest intent onto the Kinge /

Dignitie f praine you Edward me did the L. manor and  
Cittayens offer his books to the Lordes of the Comsaile by  
y特 wel remyred and did the L. of the Comsaile

demanded

Dignitie. This supplicacon was very well pende and to good purpose & yt was as orderly delyvered, & I trust yt tooke as goode effecte. I praie you what was ells done.

Dutie. Besyde the supplicacon there were good notes putt in wrighting & delyvered to the Counsaile of the whole entente & meaning of the L. Maior & Cyttezens, howe they woulde employe the house of Bridewell & the Lands of the Savoie, for y<sup>e</sup> obteyning whereof they praied the Lordes to be earnest suters vnto the kinge.

Dignitie. I praie you shewe me did the L. Maior and Cittezens offer this booke to y<sup>e</sup> Lords of y<sup>e</sup> Counsaile before yt was requyred, or did the L. of the Counsaile

Demando yet /

Dantie'

Dyvers of tƿo counseleȝ wylled wile to tƿe fr̄ther  
of tƿo kynges inter regnys them to putt in writing  
feynde whiche entente & purpos of tƿo kynges  
what tƿo kynges be fayred of tƿo good meane  
of tƿe Cystrie & what tƿo kynges shalbe tƿo  
betterable to ympeare tƿe kyng to ympeare  
request / And so tƿe Cystriens madedes  
bookes therewer one was ydon to tƿe kyng /  
to tƿe L. of tƿe Counseleȝ one to tƿe Byss.  
of Canterbury & to dyvers oþers /

Dignitie

I woulde be glad to see what is contained in tƿat  
book / And therfore shal be not to greate a  
comlyne & proue you make reporte therewer /

Dantie'

demaunde yt.

Dutie. Dyvers of the Counsaile y<sup>t</sup> wyshed well to the furtherance of theire sute requyred them to putt in wrighting theire whole entente & purpose of their devyses that they myghte be satysfyed of y<sup>e</sup> good meaning of the Cyttie & that then they shoulde be the better able to perswade the king to graunte theire request. And so the Cyttizens made dyvers booke, whereof one was gyven to the kinge, one to the L of the Counsaile & one to the Bysshopp of Canterbury & to dyvers others.

Dignitie. I woulde be glad to see what is contayned in that booke. And therefore yf yt be not to greate a volume I pracie you make reporte thereof.

*Divers Books.*—Two of the originals are still in existence: one in the Parker MSS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, a copy of which appears in the 32nd Report of the Schools Inquiry Commissioners—Parker being the “Byschoppe of Canterbury” referred to. The other is in the Harleian Collection at the British Museum, No. 604, p. 176, and is reprinted in the “Supplement to the Memoranda relating to the Royal Hospitals,” p. 32. (v. “Annals of Christ’s Hospital,” p. 29.)

In the General Account for 1553 there is the following entry in the month of November: “Paid to John Pillesworth for the wrtinge of certayne copies of the ‘state of Chrystes Hospitall and for one Alphabett of Lres. VI.’”

Dwrtie' If full not made to sende þe munge hym for not  
þer vñij godes wast If god in de brefe of þe  
þe of oþer tyme to þe Edward obþeystes  
þe pitall welþe þou ge madde doþe of memoryng  
þe am þe wæle þubstance of þe bookis  
contayned in þe former daystis /

Dignitie' þe were gracie yttis to þat þe god a tyme þonde  
þe þone þe forgotten /

Dutie' Cse yollere was god & yt god ab god þinnes for  
þe king þid not only þe amysse conto from hym  
noole into but also þe borame þe founder a patron  
of þe hospitable & godly all þe land of  
þe Savies to þe value of 450 þre yere myll  
indivisibiles remeþe þe plate ab oþer tyme /

Dignitie  
Hib Wad

Dewtie.

I shall not nede to spende so muche tyme for not yet  
 viii. yeres past I gave in a brefe of y<sup>t</sup> & of other things to  
 the Governo<sup>rs</sup> of Chrystes hospitall allthoughe nowe owte  
 of memorye & againe the whole substance of the booke is  
 conteyned in the former devyses.

Dignitie.

It were greate pyttie that so good a thing shoulde so  
 soone be forgotten.

Dutie.

The pollecie was good & yt had as good successe for the  
 king did not only graunte vnto them theire whole sute  
 but also became ffounder & patron of the hospitalls &  
 gave w<sup>th</sup>all the Lands of the Savoie to the value of 450<sup>£</sup>i  
 a yere w<sup>th</sup>all y<sup>e</sup> moveables aswell the plate as other things.

*"A brief," Sc.*—This was diligently searched for in 1889, but without success. Had it been extant in the days of William Parry, he would doubtless have produced it as evidence.

*"Gave withal the Lands of the Savoy."*—The gift was announced by the King to the Lord Mayor at Whitehall, on 10th April, 1553. (*v. Howes' Stow*, p. 609).

Dignitie' This wold a godly teste but I prayd you tell me  
what bosome of this tyfe offyars belonging to yourse

Dutie' The knyght remembred my selfe Ecclastic hysat doyn  
offyars sondre glas eis armes styrpes or  
mages during his lyfe whiche hym quylterely  
by tye Ecclastic my rame gretly to 101-6-8 And  
his tyfe offyars dyed before his pannions redyd / It  
wold also founde fysat tye Savie wold in docto  
my selfe Ecclastic tooke oder to plant 178-12-9

Dignitie' Simey fysat preaded his favur in his toun lost  
men be fayf fyd yf you can fysat sondre mowe  
the knyght to departe from þe bawdyfull comune  
Bridewell wold þe ryngys garmys wþ þe grante  
þe bandges & bennys þe bawdy luydes, and all þe fysat  
mowd

Dignitie. This was a goodly gyfte but I priae you tell me what  
became of all the Officers belonging to y<sup>e</sup> house.

Dutie. The kinge coven<sup>u</sup>nted w<sup>th</sup> the Cyttie that every Officer  
 shoulde have his accustomed stypende or wages During  
 his lyfe payde him quarterly by the Cyttie w<sup>ch</sup> came  
 yerely to 101<sup>£i</sup> 6<sup>s.</sup> 8<sup>d.</sup>. And as these Officers dyed so these  
 pencions ceased. It was allso founde that the Savoie was  
 in debte w<sup>ch</sup> the Cyttie tooke order to paie 178<sup>£i</sup> 12<sup>s.</sup> 9<sup>d.</sup>.

Dignitie. Seing I have proceaded thus farre in this accon lett  
 mee be satysfyed yf you can what shoulde move the kinge  
 to departe from so bewtyfull a house as Bridewell was so  
 rytchely garnyshed w<sup>th</sup> so greate chardges & being so  
 lately buylded, and allso what

moveod to the king to condonate the lindes of the  
Savie to the Cyttie /

Ductie  
  
ffyrs to for the const of Brydewell & ther was late by  
bysed & not wchout an infirmite regarde, but the  
procurer therewof ther was thare that tolde her roste  
wch was made therewas no coming to it  
but theronge a stinking land over a flie dyke  
wh ch did so contynually annoye the const, that the  
kinge had no placeme in it and therfore the  
kinge being dismayed by the Cyttie and condonate  
it to god to use god madded god shal to bestowe  
it to the const wher he shal to be hit any tyme  
in keeping of yt or to suffer yt to falle downe  
so not afflictible to any chm wh ch I am shewyd  
the reason that madded god shal for al tyme

Exmo

moved the kinge to convarte the Landes of the Savoie to  
the Cyttie.

Dutie. Ffyrste for the house of Brydewell yt was latelye  
buylded & not w<sup>th</sup>out an infynite chardge, but the scytuacon  
thereof was suche that all the coste was caste awaie, there  
was no coming to yt but throughe stincking lanes or over  
a fylthy dytche w<sup>ch</sup> did so continually anoye the house,  
that the kinge had no pleasure in yt. And therefore the  
kinge being requyred by the Cyttezens to converte yt to  
so good a vse god moved his harte to bestowe yt to that  
vse rather then to be at any charge in keping of yt or to  
suffer yt to falle downe & so not proffitable to any. And  
this I am suer was the Reason that moved the king. for  
at that

---

"*Bridewell*."—St. Bride's or St. Bridget's Well. From the days of William the Conqueror this had been a Royal Fortress or Palace situate at the West end of the City. For some time it was occupied by Wolsey, but reverted to Henry VIII., by whom it was repaired in 1522. (v. "Bridewell Royal Hospital.")

The Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlem, founded by Simon FitzMary, Sheriff of London, in 1246, was included in Henry VIII.'s gift to the City, and was united to Eridewell in 1555.

hymt set stood vnde godes dally / wylde byt yekers  
 And mones dede conyngys ege comynge doon of tye  
 Savie lande you shall understand what the savie  
 wold exceded by king Henry syndylle in tye tyme  
 of whiche stede ryghtly for pylgrymes wylfaring  
 mon & for myllymon & bunted sondiers what tye  
 myllymon shal moderate drinke & bodeynge for a tyme  
 Tye myllymon benyt suppre. set a blw vstop  
 ffrom / i. 2d for myllymon wylfaring mon sondiers 2d &  
 þys þis dede romonyl Garbo & more mons oþer but  
 romon. Toges ydell wylfaring knawes vþ tye  
 reþyded in tye gate þis every morning comydante  
 At tye gates vþt moderate drinke or else geys  
 hale wad ring alle die abrode þis tyme adven-  
 ture in fylgynge a stokling i. at myllymon  
 more reþyded in lymen / and so tye savie wold

tyme yt stood voyde & was daily spoylde by the kepers.  
 And nowe as touching the tourning over of the Savoie  
 lands you shall vnderstand that the Savoie was erected by  
 king Henry VII<sup>th</sup> in the tyme of papystrie chiefly for  
 pylgrymes, wayfaring men, & for maymed & brused  
 souldiers that they myghte have meate drincke & lodging  
 for a tyme. The pylgrymes being suppresssd & so no vse  
 of them, & as for suche wayfaring men & souldiers as y<sup>t</sup>  
 house did comonly harbo<sup>r</sup> were none other but comon  
 Roges & ydell pylfering knaves w<sup>ch</sup> theye receyved in at  
 nighte & every morning tourned oute at the gates w<sup>th</sup>out  
 meate drincke or clothe & so laie wandring all daie abrode  
 seking theire adventure in fylching & stealing & at nighte  
 came & were receyved in againe. And so the Savoie was

not my self but a purfylde of all villaine / Dye  
Redeneves & pffite of the tente name myl to  
ynglye of the mysterie whiche were professeys  
of freres of the gospe

And byt vertuous kyng Edward  
createston in reverting the lande to the  
Cystic whiche he wroote wrotes yis pffite  
And byt god kyng did not professe yis aduise  
whiche man shoulde be relieved for his rovemtys  
by the Cystic whiche shoulde yis fortys  
by the Cystic dolys yis forme in St Thomas  
espitall whiche therer an a nombur delytled  
doys besydys ffor dene wane wch ar comly  
to the nombur of

Thys noble kyng Edward yis professeys  
all so yis to yis L. manor & Cystic whiche  
pande þam dñe þam yor þam yor to þam  
enqynne

nothing ells but a nurserye of all villanie. The Revenewes & proffits of the Rents came wholy to the vse of the maysters whoe were prystes & officers of the house.

And so the vertuous prince king Edwardre had greate Reason in converting the lands to the Cyttie where the poore receaveth the proffits. And this good king did not forgette that wayfaringe men shoulde be relieved for he covenanted w<sup>th</sup> the Cyttie that they shoulde provyde for them w<sup>ch</sup> the Cyttie dothe performe in S<sup>t</sup> Thomas Hospitall where there ar a nomber daily lodged over & besydes theire owne poore which ar comonly to the nomber of . . . .

This noble prince kinge Edwardre the sixte did allso gyve to the L. Maior & Cyttezens in y<sup>e</sup> saide fowndacon power & aucthoretie to searche

enysre & soke dñe in London & myddelbyng all ydore  
Tuffindale & therne hamtore & lyghtbone bargys & ha  
gsones of thre whiche a fane bote & man woonment by  
to appragonda sonde & comynthe to Bridelwyl by landysyon  
whiche or grettes to paynes on roxord to sell som  
good to ferre distretions /

quic' You & I do dwonswored gretlye ydore is a pyme by  
yfle & grettes importance but nowe yo' godes spyl  
lanoyd hysinge into my godes testamente whiche myb  
tic' wylat is gret!

quic' Wylat romys tooke his godernys to rayle moneye to  
defredie all cost ryngydable amond he to ylare ~  
nere Neric instrumente for finnare oynydrons & to  
godes money in stortes readye to disburse /

Dutie'

2.

enquyre & seke owte in London & Myddellsexe all ydell  
 Ruffians & taverne haunters vagabonds beggers & all  
 persones of yll name & fame bothe men & woemen & them  
 to apprehende sende & comytte to Bridewell & by any  
 other waies or meanes to punyshe or correcte as shall seme  
 good to theire discreations.

Dignitie. You have awnswereed mee fullye yt was a pryncelye  
 gyfte & of greate importance but nowe yo<sup>n</sup> have putt  
 another thinge into my heade that maketh me to muse.

Dutie. What is that ?

Dignitie. What course took the Governo<sup>rs</sup> to rayse moneye to  
 defraie all these chardgeable accons as to prepare necessarie  
 Instruments for sundrie occupacons & to have money in  
 stocke readye to disburse.

Duties  
Fees will be charged for many services etc /  
Firste fees considered least fees & ad ditions  
from ege Cittay and, botte particular by generally  
greate sumes of money & tyme to monys to be doctred  
to take in newe course wch wch to borrows of every  
galle & Companies severall sumes of money wch pticularly  
fron the late warre, botte ege Companies & tyme sumes  
borrows wch f scould not be over dedions /

Dignitie I praye you sett them downe in order for my learninge

Dutie von Sall commande · mdc

Anprinis ffe	Mercens	100
Cffo Gwrono'r		100
Cffo Llyfddu Mero	100	
Cffo drwyndo		100
Cffo ffyf Memongero'r		100
Cffo Goldsmitho'r	100	

<u>Cro</u>	<u>Schmiede</u>	- 70
<u>Cro</u>	<u>messingfertig</u>	- 100
<u>Cro</u>	<u>Galterei</u>	- 70
<u>Cro</u>	<u>främmung</u>	- 40
<u>Cro</u>	<u>Winferei</u>	- 40
<u>Cro</u>	<u>Clotzmeister</u>	- 100

Dutie.

I will as I may satysfie yo<sup>u</sup>. Ffyreste they consydered that they had drawne from the Cytezens, bothe particularly & generally greate somes of moneye & therefore nowe the devysed to take a newe course w<sup>ch</sup> was to borrowe of every halle & Companies severall somes of moneye w<sup>ch</sup> particularly I coulde sette downe, bothe the Companies and the somes borrowed yf I shoulde not be over tedious.

Dignitie.

I praye you sett them downe in order for my learninge.

Dutie.

You shall comaunde mee.

	£i		£i
Imprimis the Mercers .	100	The Skynnners .	. 70
The Grocers . .	100	The m <sup>r</sup> chantaylo <sup>rs</sup>	. 100
The Habdasshers .	100	The Salters .	. 70
The Drapers . .	100	The Ironmongers .	. 40
The Fysshemongers .	100	The Vinteners .	. 40
The Goldesmythes .	100	The Clothworkers .	. 100

"Borrow" = ask or beg, as in Exodus III. 22.

*Every Hall and Company.*—In accordance with Act of Common Council, February, 1554-5 (*v.* "Bridewell Royal Hospital," pp. 37, 38).

Ce Sierd — 20	Ce Brokent baken — 5
Ce Bruerd — 20	Ce longe vloestijng maken — 2.
Ce Dillversmolder — 20	Ce Glassyord — 5
Ce Painterd — 5	Ce Bakend — 10
Ce Poultord — 10	Ce lederpersboket — 40
Ce Barbersurgeons — 20	Ce Carpenterd — 10
Ce Curriard — 10	Ce Cuttlerd — 10
Ce Bodysferd — 6	Ce Saddlerd — 40
Ce Embroderd — 5	Ce Pynclerd — 30
Ce Vaygsmolder — 5	Ce Ingolderd — 20
Ce Painterd — 40	Ce Edworp — 20
Ce Wollpakterd — 10	Ce plomerd — 5
Ce Distlerd — 10	Ce Cordwamerd — 15
Ce Ffruterd — 5	Ce Armored — 10
Ce Masond — 5	Ce offloteerd — 5
Ce Fornerd — 5	Ce Brinklaiderd — 5
Ce Glazierd — 5	Ce butregerd — 20
Ce bofeklaiderd —	Ce Strypenord — 10
Ce Connerd —	Ce woodmonferd — 10
Ce Padelerd — 3	Ce Blakfamyng — 5
Ce Wonderd — 5	Ce Spyniord — 5
Ce Staronerd — 5	Ce Farnihord — 5
Ce Ffonderd — 5	Ce upholsterd — 10
Ce Tarynord — 4	Ce Drayfayord — 5
Ce Turnord —	

	£i		£i
The Diers . . . .	20	The Browne Bakers . .	5
The Bruers . . . .	20	The longe Bowestringe makers . . . .	2
The Tallowch <sup>n</sup> ndlers	20		
The Painters . . . .	5	The Glasyers . . . .	5
The Poulters . . . .	10	The Bakers . . . .	10
The Barborsurgeons .	20	The leathersellers . .	40
The Curriars . . . .	10	The Carpenters . . . .	10
The Bowyers . . . .	6	The Cuttlers . . . .	10
The Imbroderers . .	5	The Sadlers . . . .	40
The Waxch <sup>n</sup> ndlers . .	5	The Gyrdlers . . . .	30
The Pewterers . . . .	40	The Inholders . . . .	20
The Wollpackers . .	10	The Cowpers . . . .	20
The Pastlers . . . .	10	The plomers . . . .	5
The Ffruterers . . . .	5	The Cordwainers . . . .	15
The Masons . . . .	5	The Armorers . . . .	10
The Joyners . . . .	5	The ffletchers . . . .	5
The Plasterers . . . .	5	The Bricklaiers . . . .	5
The bottellmakers & y <sup>e</sup>		The butchers . . . .	20
Tourners . . . .	—	The Skryveners . . . .	10
The Paviars . . . .	3	The Woodmongers . . . .	10
The Weavers . . . .	5	The Blacksmithes &	
The Stacioners . . . .	5	the Spurriers . . . .	5
The Ffownders . . . .	5	The ffarriars . . . .	5
The Loryners . . . .	4	The vpholsters . . . .	10
The Turno <sup>rs</sup> . . . .	—	The Greye tawyers . .	5

Dignitie The greate rouse was now taken yf the mony were  
sumfroced arroundlye /

Dutie The mony was in verye god ordene d byt  
god men that largelye to hymselfe & his counse of  
counselours & bretwes see bothe whiche before was  
ployde to the frre of Edward to ge  
other were broughte into the churche  
good portions of mony in hym /

The greate was also a fistone or twoe grained to buyde  
and a roale to serve the poore of the cyste a he  
ast to be converted to the sterke to sette the  
fistone a mooste /

Dignitie Chiche were all cast yrete somes of mony  
imployed /

Dutie

the poore

Dignitie. This course was well taken yf the moneye were aunswered accordingly.

Dutie. The moneye came in verye good order & dyvers good men gave largelye to fynyshe the house of occupacons & besydes the boxes wh<sup>ch</sup> before was delyvered to the Inholders & to the . . . & other were broughte into the Treasurers w<sup>th</sup> good porcons of moneye in them.

There was allso a fyftene or twoe graunted to buye wood and coale to serve the poore of the Cyttie & the rest to be converted to the stocke & to sette the Idell a worcke.

Dignitie. Howe were all these greate somes of money employed.

"A Fifteen or two."—By order of Court of Common Council, 4th August, 1579, two Fifteenths were levied for Bridewell. ("Bridewell Royal Hospital," p. 52).

Dutie' The Gouvernour at his p[er]son broughte fayre ymplemente  
and armes yeres l[i]urie to settte uppe yderre d[omi]ne. And  
and the tyme veredore into his complayce Bryndewell sette  
yderre. Ropes & stropes & fayre weare and yngylboute  
the Cystic deys bytter & doored haumes & mado  
lodging for yhe prysoneis of yhe lastt yesteryern,  
as Porter, Cooke, Edward & other yset  
wore fayre & fayre wortes & in the tyme to  
doorne yhe longdewomen w[ere] more in number  
at yset tyme  
And yhe boughet wood & roote & made a chiche  
of teyned wod mettene ynglyde to consumme monyde

Dignitie' Now I yreade foynt abyse and plattfome  
ydene to afforte and make yforte by yhe verteyng  
of yhe goun, so yset nowe to yestretaynes of yhe

Cystic

R:

Dutie.

The Governo<sup>rs</sup> at this present boughte suche ymplements  
 as was necessarie to sette the ydell aworcke, and now  
 they receave into the house of Brydewell all y<sup>e</sup> ydell Roges  
 & strompets that were wandring aboue the Cyttie: they  
 buylded & severed Roomes & made lodgings for the  
 prysoneers: they allso chose officers, as Porter, Cooke,  
 Stewarde & other that were surveio<sup>rs</sup> of the workes & a  
 Matrone to governe the synglewoemen w<sup>ch</sup> were in  
 nomber at that tyme . . . .

And they boughte Woode & coale & made a Wharfe &  
 so there was meanes ynough to consume moneye.

Dignitie.

Nowe I perceave theire devyse and plattforme grewe to  
 effecte & was made perfecte by the erecting of this house,  
 so that nowe the streates of the

Cittie were staled of alle sortes of beggarb. & ge  
wart faygorlasse redien in a counte by tyme seyd,  
ege lame & lyped in a counte by tyme seyd. ege  
Layfay kepte in tye Tylor counte were compoun= =  
ded wchysse, tye yare laste yeres a stompate  
were broughte to Bridewell, & tye dethyde  
gouernour retayned by remyours matolys / tye  
counte was beginne in a god tyme & late  
god process of tye contynuall were amfro= =  
nable to tye beginning tye lyfe of dyson was  
meder in tye Egysteben kyngdome /

Dutie  
  
Tye Chole worto & doys of tye fyrstengest  
ydeynnes roome dedre to a full perfecyon, nowe wch  
tye Cittie in tye Dutie And nowe wch

Bridewell

Cyttie were cleared of all sortes of beggers, the poore fatherlesse children in a house by themselves, the lame & aged in a house by them selves, the Lazar kepte in the Lazer house & were compounded w<sup>th</sup>all. The ydell lustie Roges and strompets were broughte to Bridewell, & the decayed housholder releved by pencyons wekely. This worcke was begunne in a good tyme & tooke good successe yf the contynuance were aunswerable to the begining. The lyke provysion was never in any Chrystian kingdome.

Dutie.

The whole woreke & devyse of the fyrste chosen governo<sup>rs</sup> came nowe to a full perfection, nowe was the Cittie in hir bewtie. And nowe was

Bridewell in his regne till the Extencion to confesse  
ynnes mony a wark hastened, purlyfied for yrete to  
for eys glappis sumessis off his god woorke, but  
alas myghtfull I sawe, god tooke to his monyey,  
blesid king wch was his patronus & friend  
of his god lassons by his son wherof thame grete  
alltorwars yor amys /

Dignitie Alas yor god tooke awaie eys god lass, yett his  
god woorke wch he never did for mens dedours  
refused for deare /

Dutie Dedour dyed when god men were enforced to flye  
into foraine countreyes for saftey of hym and  
hys cronynghes /

Bridewell in his pryme all the Cyttizens thoughte theire  
 moneye well bestowed & praysed god greatly for the  
 happie successe of this good worcke. but alas what shall  
 I saie, god tooke to his mercye y<sup>t</sup> blessed king wh<sup>ch</sup>  
 was the Patron<sup>e</sup> & fflownder of these good acc<sup>ns</sup> by  
 reason whereof came greate allteracon & chaunge.

Dignitie. Allthoughe god tooke awaie the good king, yett this  
 good worcke coulde never die for mens devocons contynewe  
 for ever.

Dutie. Devocon dyed when good men were enforced to flye  
 into forreine Countreyes for safetye of theire owne lyves &  
 consciences.

Edward VI. died 6th July, 1553. He had signed the Indenture of Covenants  
 on 12th June, and the Charter is dated 26th June, 1553.

Dignitie' Weit, did not Queen Margarete intended putt  
to her schelping Elande & tyde good remtyme to  
fys good monthe /

Dutie' This Exchequer were in god hope hast bee  
monthes & daye done bee, butt yt rame obaynys  
for þis for þis tyme as bee rame on þis  
Norffolke was to be reverred into London by  
Governour sette on a þrewe mōntys Alþylle  
& placed item þis & þe ryghten copper to þe  
þrewe and þis was a ryghte of þe þreys  
comites in ordene to giv þis benn bee rame  
mettente item þis wast giv eis unþerwane  
& never stayed nor fys any remtyme betwom/

Dignitie' This þis mony stundunge hast yon tell on me  
butt nowe þe roþys dor of þer poffision yt is

notym

Dignitie. Whie, did not Quene Marye w<sup>ch</sup> succeeded putt to hir  
healping hande & gyve good countn<sup>n</sup>ce to this good  
worcke.

Dutie. The Cyttyzens were in good hope that shee woulde  
have done soe, but yt came otherwyse to passe for at such  
tyme as shee came oute of Norffolke & was to be receaved  
into London y<sup>e</sup> Governo<sup>rs</sup> sette vp a stage w<sup>t</sup>houte Allgate  
& placed them selves & the children vpon the stage.  
And prepared a childe of the free schoole to make an  
oracon to hir, but when shee came nere vnto them shee  
cast hir eie another waie & never stayed nor gave any  
countn<sup>n</sup>ce to them.

Dignitie. This is very straunge that you tell mee, butt nowe I  
consyder of hir proffession yt is

"*The Governors set up a stage without Aldgate.*"—This was on 3rd August, 1553. "One of the children saluting her highnesse kneeling on his knees made 'an oration to her highness in Latin.'" (Wriothesley's Chronicle, p. 94.) Trollope asserts that Edmund Campion (the Jesuit) was the orator.

The Boys of Christ's Hospital have always been privileged to present an Address on the occasion of the first entry of the Sovereign into the City of London.

notyng straunge at all for nowe & knote see did not  
lyke of tye blaw boyes. but of tye god bens somwhat  
grey & greyre see wondre godes goden tye better romtome

Dutie<sup>r</sup> You god alreadie touned tye quynche, tye rynges of  
Bellion, god almoste deuertouned all for tye on tye  
was nothing but flye, flye, or burnet, burne.

Dignitie<sup>r</sup> Tye tymewas chape of dancknowle but godes tye  
worte contynued

Dutie<sup>r</sup> W<sup>t</sup> comynge to do, for tye were a mumber hat  
recured certaynlye & spake bytter lyg againste tye  
Commissioners were appoynted to examynng et, but god  
styred some amonkest tye folde tylt tyeire maliti-  
ous myndes took not syre effortis to tyeir lookis for

Dignitie<sup>r</sup> C<sup>h</sup>am<sup>c</sup> et to tye p<sup>l</sup>ly tye were refled by Commission

nothing straunge at all, for nowe I knowe shie did not lyke of the blewe boyes, but yf they had bene so manye Greyefryers shee woulde have gyven them better countn<sup>4</sup>nce.

Dutie. You have allreadie touched the quycke, the chaunge of Relligion had allmoste overtoured all for then there was nothing but flye, flye, or burne, burne.

Digntie. The tyme was sharpe and daungerous, but I truste this worcke contynewed.

Dutie. W<sup>th</sup> muche adoe, for there were a nomber that preached ernestlye & spake bytterlye againste yt & Commissioners were appoynted to examyne yt, but god styrred some amoungest them selves that theire malicious myndes tooke not suche effecte as they looked for.

Digntie. Came yt to y<sup>t</sup> passe y<sup>t</sup> they were syfted by Comission.

Dutie<sup>d</sup> ffryer Peter & ffryer men did ypon a god will  
to glde ffuented alle, but ffryer John de Crangane  
wchc dñe in complyne to see the manner wher  
broughte by the rest of the commissioners to glde his  
opinon wchc being before lat dinner comyngh  
the poore ryghton sett lat the tablos in his challe  
þomis hym sved in wchc mante, þe was forwarded  
þe admynistratiōn hys lat sedonly he burst onto þe to starte  
þarie in Littin to see complyng hys lat he had  
wchc be a Crullion in regreþ bytten hys stances  
to the kinge /

Dignitie<sup>d</sup> God wronchte a spcialle myracle in yere god  
ffryer for yte is myghten of hym yte lat after his  
retourne into Spaine þe was doctred for religion

Dutie<sup>d</sup> Alfonsus the kinge confessor, and very god lyfhit of

eg 102

Dutie. ffryer Peto & ffryer Perin did theire good wills to have subverted all, but ffryer John a Spanyarde who came in compagnie to see the manner & was broughte by the rest of the Comissioners to have his opinion whoe being there at dinner tyme & seeing the poore children sett at the tables in the halle & seing them served in w<sup>th</sup> meate, he was so wrapped in admyracon that sodenly he burst oute in to teares & saide in Lattin to the company that he had rather be a Scullion in theire kytchin then stewarde to the kinge.

Dignitie. God wroughte a speciall myracle in that good ffryer for yt is wrytten of him that after his retourne into Spaine he was executed for relligion.

Dutie. Alfonsus the king's Confessor, had very good lyking of

the trayning up of yoso children & eddycours  
worded to yoso companye in yoso fable of them, yoso  
were also some of yoso Commissioners that spake very  
favorably in yoso behalfe some were made  
frendes by frendes & not wch out confederacion /

Dignitie' Who is not dore to Storye Lande in yoso rege

Dutie' Edward was botte to Storye Credyng & Chanceryor  
wch dyvers ofter but Storye was made a frende  
for not longe before the Governe of yoso yoso  
had givien him the leadre of the Comte wch in yoso  
mochte of wch he givien him selfe had bestowed some  
roste & therefore he was made a frende, for yoso yoso  
that yoso he fayored sente to be restored into yoso  
place of yoso regidren that yoso yoso wch  
bringe gib eoufe in question for yoso wch proce of

the trayning vp of these children & he vsed very good wordes to the companye in the favo<sup>r</sup> of them, there were also some of the Comissioners that spake very favorablye in theire behalfe & some were made frendes by frendes & not w<sup>th</sup>out consyderacon.

Dignitie. Was not Docto<sup>r</sup> Storyes hande in the pye.

Dutie. There was bothe Storye, Chedseye, & Harpesfelde w<sup>th</sup> dyvers other but Story was made a frende for not longe before the Governo<sup>rs</sup> of that house had gyven him a lease of the house wherein he dwelte of w<sup>ch</sup> he him selfe had bestowed some coste & therefore he was made a frende, for he thoughte that yf the ffryers shoulde be restored into the place of the children that then they woulde bringe his house in question for yt was parcell of

*"Storye, Chedseye and Harpesfelde."*—In the General Account for 1557 there is mention of an "allowance for reparation done upon the tenement wherein Mr Doctor Storye doth dwell that is to say for boardinge and tylinge . . . sande and bricke VIIId." He was Principal of Broadgate, Oxford. (v. "History of Pembroke Coll., Ox." p. 518, by the Rev. Douglas Maclean, a Scholar and Exhibitioner of Christ's Hospital, and Kingdon's "Richard Grafton," p. 77.)

for ffryors &c, & who were not willing to parte from

Dignitie' That he shoulde goon in a good tyme & to a god  
purpose for his fronde in his dñe's mch workynge  
fflankes /

Dutie' Ego Edwardus glas made more frenches, for diffencion  
w<sup>t</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Willm Byssoppo of Chichester i<sup>e</sup> confessor to  
Queen Marye & to Comissioner w<sup>t</sup> who is her frenche  
to his children for ego Edwardus did hys w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup>  
grymme gyn a lass<sup>e</sup> of gib son<sup>e</sup> w<sup>t</sup> An<sup>e</sup> ffrandis  
þ<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> e<sup>e</sup> ffryor<sup>e</sup> glas entred e<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>t</sup> v<sup>e</sup>  
glas called gib son<sup>e</sup> in question for þ<sup>e</sup> was 2<sup>e</sup> his  
e<sup>e</sup> res<sup>e</sup> lodgyngh<sup>e</sup> of e<sup>e</sup> vniou<sup>e</sup> /

Dignitie' Ego F. þ<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> frenches were made by me

Dutie' Bot<sup>e</sup> frenches & greates frenches were made by som<sup>e</sup>  
ffryor<sup>e</sup>

the ffryers w<sup>ch</sup> he was not willinge to parte from.

Dignitie. That lease was gyven in a good tyme & to a good purpose for a frende in those daies was worthie thanckes.

Dutie. The Governo<sup>rs</sup> had made more frendes for Xroferson w<sup>ch</sup> was Bysshoppe of Chichester & Confessor to Quene Marye & a Comissioner was a suer frende to the children for the Governo<sup>rs</sup> did lykewise graunte him a lease of his house w<sup>th</sup> twoe gardens so that yf the ffryers had entred they woulde have called his house in question for yt was allso ye chefe lodging of the Prior.

Dignitie. Then I see that frendes were made by rewards.

Dutie. Bothe rewardes & greate frendes were made by some

of the Governo<sup>r</sup> to rontynere his cause for oþerwayes  
þe wylde god to þane glade / for he fayred made godes  
frendes & godes meane to be restored to his cause  
þeranþt he stood hole & wold not spoyled as other causes  
were but ther warden durst open to him mountes to  
þe grete cause as longe as frayer John wold  
not hym see blende /

Dignitie Who wrene þis mednes maden to frayer John to speake  
in þe fauor of þe regynt /

Dutie Not wylde god understand for þe commissioners brought  
frayer John Alfonsus þe kyngis Confessor to þe cause  
to þe ende þe god shalde maden to þe kyngis þe kyngis  
to restore þe Greyfriers againe to þeire former place as  
was to make reporte in wylde god state to þe wylde  
god cause / but god þe kyngis þe kyngis in þe cause  
frayer John deliuered openly god opinion wylde god þe

of the Governo<sup>rs</sup> to contynewe that house for otherwyse yt woulde have gone harde. For the ffryers made greate frendes & greate meanes to be restored to that house because yt stood hole & was not spoyled as other houses were but they never durst open theire mouthes to suppresse that house as longe as ffryer John was w<sup>th</sup>in the lande.

Dignitie. Was there any means made to ffryer John to speake in the favo<sup>r</sup> of the children.

Dutie. Not that ever I vnderstood for the Comissioners broughte ffryer John & Alfonsus the king's Confessor to see the house to the ende they shoulde have moved the king & the Quene to restore the Greyffriers again to theire former places as allso to make reporte in what state they fownde the house, but god so wroughte in secrete that ffryer John delyvered openly his opinion w<sup>ch</sup> did so

Appalle frayer herin frayer peto tisat eyndenor  
dursto open eyne montys againstis tisat const

Dignitie' M<sup>l</sup> d<sup>r</sup> frere no more frayers but peto & herin /

Dutie' There were v. or vi other peyne frayers w<sup>t</sup> e<sup>d</sup> b<sup>e</sup>n<sup>e</sup>  
frayers in ey<sup>e</sup> const before but ey<sup>e</sup> only depended  
eypon herin & peto /

Dignitie' It apparet tisat ey<sup>e</sup> frayers wondre famys b<sup>e</sup>n<sup>e</sup>  
b<sup>e</sup>n<sup>e</sup> restored to regne o<sup>t</sup> o<sup>t</sup> emp<sup>r</sup> ron & tisat ey<sup>e</sup>  
e<sup>d</sup> b<sup>e</sup>n<sup>e</sup> shew<sup>s</sup> t<sup>t</sup> doce to defende a<sup>t</sup> contynuall  
ey<sup>e</sup> reuadit of ey<sup>e</sup> const w<sup>t</sup> h<sup>t</sup> ey<sup>e</sup> am t<sup>t</sup> my all  
w<sup>t</sup> h<sup>t</sup> ey<sup>e</sup> working -

Dutie' Not tisat I remembur only By Norre Cardenore  
slakte m<sup>e</sup> Grafton first in ey<sup>e</sup> affle for dwre  
dwre berkeby & suffred ey<sup>e</sup> regn<sup>r</sup> to lurne &

Englysshe

appalle ffryer Perin and ffryer Peto that they never durste open theire mouthes againste that house.

Dignitie.

Was there no more ffryers but Peto & Perin.

Dutie.

There were v or vi other poore ffryers w<sup>ch</sup> had bene ffryers in the house before but they only depended vpon Perin & Peto.

Dignitie.

It appearethe that the ffryers woulde faine have bene restored to theire olde occupacons & that the Governo<sup>rs</sup> had sumwhat to doe to defende & to contynewe the credit of the house: was there any thing ells passed worthie the noting.

Dutie.

Not that I remember, only Bysshoppes Gardener clapte M<sup>r</sup> Grafton fast in the filete for twoe daies because he suffered the children to learne y<sup>e</sup>

Richard Grafton, probably a Tudor (*v. Mr. Kingdon*), Cit. and Grocer; Chronicler; Deputy of the Ward of Farringdon Within; King's Printer; M.P. for the City of London; Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; First Treasurer-General Christ's Hospital, &c. One of the early adherents of the "New Learning," and the friend of Cranmer and Ridley, he gave up his business as a Merchant, on purpose to print the Bible in English. While still very young he was closely associated with Coverdale in translating and transcribing his Bible, and imported many copies at his own costs. He risked his life in setting up the type in Paris, and was thrice imprisoned in the Fleet during Henry VIII.'s reign. Occupied practically the whole of the Little Cloister of the Grey Friars, with its surroundings, holding part by Letters Patent of Henry VIII. and part as tenant, first of St. Bartholomew's then of Christ's Hospital, at £8 13s. 4d. per annum. There is little doubt that his was the master mind that directed the affairs of the Hospitals through their early years. He was buried in Christ Church, 14th May, 1573. ("Poyntz and Grafton," and "Richard Grafton," by Mr. J. A. Kingdon).

Englyssh paynmen wren byr Conde & glas learned  
reg Latin Abscis /

Dignitie' Conde reg Byllopp of Wmngster being L. Chauncel  
glas so mrye laſſing as to lode ynto y Hospitalles

Dutie' He looked so ferre ynto tem he sat geſorred by  
Gouvernor boke of Bridewell aſſeſt Thomas  
Hospital to erecte in cyter of hym a ſuppole y  
glas & mifte viroſto to be ſeruethoſteller  
& to glas dylle mifte fado /

Dignitie' Mo regne ſeend was ſmalle diſtreſion in yre  
Byllopp to deale ſo gandolys hys Bridewell  
crafte mon but to godz & Lybarolle an

Dutie' Of all reg roſt of reg eonſeſ ſeine maline wile  
moſte reſely agamſte Bridewell

Englyshe Prymer when they shoulde have learned the  
Lattin Abseies.

Dignitie. Coulde the Bysshoppe of winchester being L. Chauncelor  
have so muche leasure as to looke ynto y<sup>e</sup> hospitalles.

Dutie. He looked so farre ynto them that he forced the  
Governo<sup>rs</sup> bothe of Bridewell & of S<sup>t</sup> Thomas hospitall to  
erecte in eyther of them a chappell & to have a Masse  
prieste to be theire Hospitteler & to have dailie masse  
saide.

Dignitie. Methincks there was smalle discrecon in the Bysshoppe  
to deale so hardelye w<sup>th</sup> Bridewell where none but Roges  
and Harlotts ar.

Dutie. Of all the rest of the houses theire mallice was moste  
chefely againste Bridewell.

"*Abseies*," i.e., A.B.C.'s.—The Catechism was first printed in English with the Alphabet, &c., so that a Book containing the Catechism came to be called an A.B.C. Book or Absey-book.

Dignitie' Right route Reg By Repres & yo Commissioners Part against  
Bridewell

Dentie' Mardonato / Bridewell did disappeler making, forrever & et  
was endone regre to sat in number of Balles prestes  
did many tymes enter romans in other mens prestes,  
And besydes to sat Bridewell did somwhat Abridge ege  
crossingstall romps of heire in iugement, And w  
ruse Reg Governo<sup>es</sup> were made in myt but done  
Certe yres rame onto iugement regon for one transbor  
other /

Dignitie' It appearseth to sat Bridewell was in greatest mala  
in regne eius & to sat, regre dont constimis 2m =  
per regum of some fewe maliters w<sup>t</sup> he en felid  
Sould romps to be greate by excommunicacion,

Dentie' It may be seey feare Reg marking of regne addit  
but to jo

Dignitie. What coulde the Bysshoppes & the Comissioners saie  
against Bridewell.

Dutie. Pardonato. Bridewell did discypher many secreats &  
yt was knowne there that a nomber of Balles prystes did  
many tymes enter comons in other mens pastures. And  
besydes that Bridewell did somwhat abridge the  
ecclesiasticall courte of theire iurysdiction ffor w<sup>ch</sup> cause  
the Governo<sup>rs</sup> were never in quyet but every Terme  
proces came oute againste them for one cause or other.

Dignitie. Yt appearethe that Bridewell was a greate mote in  
theire eies & that theire owne consciences accused them of  
some fowle matters w<sup>ch</sup> they feared shoulde come to lyghte  
by examynacon.

Dutie. It maye be they feared the cracking of theire credit

but ther f<sup>t</sup> knave w<sup>t</sup>hat w<sup>t</sup> pre<sup>r</sup>esenting againste y<sup>e</sup>  
knave w<sup>t</sup>hat pres<sup>r</sup>edid alle f<sup>t</sup>hat f<sup>t</sup>oy myf<sup>t</sup>he  
h<sup>t</sup>o to diston<sup>t</sup>comme & to disf<sup>r</sup>owd it f<sup>t</sup>hat const<sup>r</sup>act  
g<sup>t</sup>ade in orasian to f<sup>t</sup>ome quate p<sup>t</sup>son<sup>s</sup> lusty yong<sup>s</sup>  
at f<sup>t</sup>hat tyme to comyle m<sup>t</sup>ay distracted h<sup>t</sup>erew<sup>s</sup>  
en<sup>t</sup>red greate troubl<sup>s</sup> & no doubt<sup>s</sup> q<sup>t</sup>f<sup>t</sup> Queen<sup>s</sup>  
m<sup>t</sup>arie shad contyned long<sup>s</sup> f<sup>t</sup>oy woulde shad<sup>s</sup>  
supprest y<sup>e</sup> by one meane or other /

Dig<sup>t</sup>itie<sup>r</sup> Envoye not f<sup>t</sup>oy Nopes sleng<sup>s</sup> q<sup>t</sup> Bridewell be fronde

Dutie<sup>r</sup> T<sup>t</sup>oy doate<sup>s</sup> of Queen<sup>s</sup> m<sup>t</sup>arie and alle f<sup>t</sup>oy stuf<sup>s</sup>

Dig<sup>t</sup>itie<sup>r</sup> f<sup>t</sup>oy redde by t<sup>t</sup>oy diston<sup>s</sup> & f<sup>t</sup>oy hospitalites were  
in t<sup>t</sup>oyne regest vryme in t<sup>t</sup>oy t<sup>t</sup>emps Edward  
ff<sup>r</sup>ander of t<sup>t</sup>oyne f<sup>t</sup>hat f<sup>t</sup>oy Queen<sup>s</sup> m<sup>t</sup>arie enteyng curtailed  
by Queen<sup>s</sup> m<sup>t</sup>arie /

Dutie<sup>r</sup>

v

but this I knowe what w<sup>th</sup> preaching againste yt & what w<sup>th</sup> proces they did all they might doe to discounten<sup>unce</sup> & to discredit that house, w<sup>ch</sup> gave an occasion to some greate persons lusty youthes at that tyme to comytle many owtrages whereof ensued greate troubles & no doubte yf Quene Marie had contynued longer they woulde have supprest yt by one meane or other.

Dignitie. Coulde not the Popes clergie & Bridewell be frends.

Dutie. The deathe of Quene Marie ended all the stryfc.

Dignitie. I perceave by this discourse y<sup>t</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> hospitalles were in theirechefest pryme in the tyme of king Edward fflownder of them & that they were nothing encreased by Quene Marie.

Dutie In sumt Edwarde hym tyme florys god in Rone  
maries hym tyme Cystis god munge to do to  
kepe hym from suppreffing / And therfore no  
gore of angementing or emreding /

Digmitie Whil sye comynge of Rente marie amy botten  
seen tye beginning

Dutie Tye beginning & ending were munge alayde  
under alle tye fransys tyme conyng tye lassina

Digmitie Before you departe f yrde you shal come in  
my lat state you leste tye kynges hospitalles

Dutie Cristos hospitale whiche refely maintayned by  
the kyngfull deduryn of tye Cristians / Bryndwell  
by laboures other

Dutie. In King Edwardes tyme they floryshed & in Quene Maries tyme the Cyttie had muche to doe to kepe them from suppressing. And therefore no hope of augementing or encreasing.

Dignitie. Was the ending of Quene Marie any better then the begining.

Dutie. The begining & ending were muche alyke & here endethe all that I can saie touching these affaires.

Dignitie. Before you departe I pracie you shewe me in what state you lefte the thre hospitalles.

Dutie. Chrystes hospitall was chiefly mainteyned by the lyberall devocon of the Cyttezens. Brydewell by labor & other . . . & S<sup>t</sup> Thom<sup>as</sup> hospi

that by vertue y redounes of yf any one of yf yf yf yf  
wanteth yon fforst oþer thre þis supplie yf  
larkes of fforst one for þe was yf or deyned from  
yf beginning fforst yf one þonde supplie yf  
oþers larkes fforst yf lande of yf savor  
were yf þen to yf maintayn of þem all /

Dignitie' Wfforst lande comynge to yf dispende at yf fforst  
tyme /

Dutie' I can not sett yon downe yf iust value but  
I will yf þat yf þem 26 mire le yf ray

fforste fforst lande of yf savor lande <sup>þe 6 dr</sup>  
of yf yf gift of king Edward <sup>450000 pann</sup>

Landes belonging to st. Edward hospital <sup>150000</sup>  
þurfted of king Henry viii by yf þare

talle by Rents & revenues & yf any one of the three wanted  
 then the other twoe did supplie the lacke of that one for  
 so was yt ordeyned from the begining that the one shoulde  
 supplie the others lacke & that the lands of the Savoie  
 were gyven to the mainten<sup>u</sup>nce of them all.

Dignitie.      What lands mighte they dispende at that tyme.

Dutie.      I can not sett you down the iust value but I will gesse  
 at them as nere as I can.

	<u>£</u> i	<u>s</u> .	<u>d</u> .
ffyrste there was of the Savoie lands of the gyfte of king Edwardre vj	450	0	0
	p ann		

Lands belonging to S <sup>t</sup> Thom <sup>u</sup> s hos- pitall purchased of king Henry	}	150	0	0
vijj by y yeare . . . .				

- Lande purysed of m<sup>t</sup> Cloke p ann  
Lande gyven by m<sup>t</sup> Sunkley p ann  
Lande gyven by Robt Mallett p ann  
Lande gyven by Emmanuel Lukis <sup>h b dr</sup> 40-0-0 p ann  
A Leafe gyven by Willm Lane Prior 23-7-8 p ann  
Lande gyven by G<sup>t</sup> Kinghard Lubboe 3-16-8 p ann  
A Leafe gyven by Robt Lyle 2-3-6-8 p ann  
Lande purysed of Dofold p Ann 2-3-0-0  
Lande purysed of Lawrence Weston 26-6-8 p ann  
A Leafe gyven by m<sup>t</sup> L Galle p ann 53-0-0  
Lande gyven by M<sup>t</sup> Egampone 16-0-0 p ann

Lande

		£i s. d.
Lands purchased of Mr. Cloffe	p <u>ann</u>	
Lands gyven by Mr. Suckley	p <u>ann</u>	
Lands gyven by Robte Melles	p <u>ann</u>	
Lands gyven by Emanuell Luker .	40 0 0	p <u>ann</u>
A Lease gyven by Willm Lane Grocer	23 7 8	p <u>ann</u>
Landes given by S <sup>r</sup> Richard Dabbes .	3 16 8	p <u>ann</u>
A Lease gyven by Robte Kytchin .	3 6 8	p <u>ann</u>
Lands purchased of Dofelde	p <u>ann</u>	3 0 0
Lands purchased of Lawrence warren	26 6 8	p <u>ann</u>
A Lease gyven by M <sup>rs</sup> Halle	p <u>ann</u>	53 0 0
Landes gyven by M <sup>r</sup> Champnes .	16 0 0	p <u>ann</u>

*Lands purchased of Lawrence Warren.*—Probably the best investment ever made by the Governors. With 1,000 marks (£666 13*s.* 4*d.*) given or lent by themselves in 1552, they purchased an estate on the eastern confines of the Hospital. This comprised 6 tenements, 8 gardens with "haielofts," stables and a shed, including "2 tenements with 2 gardens in the tenure of the Bishop of "Chichester" (*i.e.*, Bp. Christopherson), whose yearly rent was £9, and "a "tenement with a Garden in the tenure of Doctor Storie," who paid £4 a year rent. (Christ's Hospital Register of Lands.)

Lande gyven by Kinghard Castle -  
Condemner to Croystes hospitall) 44 - h b & p am

Certaine tenemente & gardemos  
adioning to Croysted hospitall

Tente rayfed in Bridavell

One tenemente onto of the Briddgespiss 500 p am

One tenemente onto of St myndre 160 p am

One tenemente gyven by St walter  
Myndre p am

Item Here apperance a goodly mancomme & ytemys  
that yest lande & tent were gyven at the  
tyme of the firste creation of hospitall  
therefore & must medes folde a heyl dyng

W of yest

	£	s.	d.	
Lands gyven by Richard Castle }	44	0	0	p ann
Cordewayner to Chrystes hospitall }				
Certaine tenements & gardeines }				
adioyning to Chrystes hospitalle }				
Rents raysed in Bridewell . . .				
One anuetie oute of the Brydgehouse	5	0	0	p ann
One anuetie oute of S <sup>t</sup> Myldreds . .	0	16	0	p ann
One anuetie gyven by S <sup>r</sup> Walter }				
Myldemaie. . . p annm }				
Dignitie.	Here appearethe a goodly mainten <sup>n</sup> nee & yt semeth that			
	these lands & Rents were gyven at the tyme of the fyrste			
	erection of hospitalles & therefore yt must nedes followe			
	that dyvers			

of tyme to abyde myrrad /

untie) You shal doo fandis truthe of portion wch ymre  
and at the fyfthe exection god madde bytute  
of 24 moneths of yow men to gyve greatest syng  
and thereto besy the same god mynde be in  
a number still & bytute ther will seynesse  
frunte of tyme to abyde myrrad god ymre  
and all doe remanys / Vale

igmitie) Semper tylt you will medes deparson tylt  
man not staine you amy somfer & prane you  
be myndesfull of yo<sup>r</sup> mynster madde in tyme  
beginning for bring reformation of tyme abusid  
of tyme syng & bente /

Fimis

of these Leases ar expyred.

Datие. You have saide truthe the porcion was greate and at the fyrste erection god moved the harts of a nomber of good men to gyve greate things. And I hope that the same good mynde be in a nomber still & that they will shewe the fruits of the Gospell w<sup>ch</sup> god graunte wee maie all doe. Amen & so Vale.

Dignitie. Seing that you will nedes departe & that I can not staie you any Longer I praie you be myndfull of yo<sup>r</sup> promyse made in the begining touching reformacon of the abuses of the tyme presente.

FINIS.









